ꯀꯕꯣ ꯇꯝꯄꯥꯛ ꯑꯩꯈꯣꯌꯒꯤꯅꯤ

কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি

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ককচিংতাবম গুণচন্দ্রা শর্ম্মা

২০২৪

Kabaw Tampak Eikhoigini
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অফোঙবা ঃ ককচিংতাবম গুণচন্দ্রা শর্ম্মা
শিংজমৈ তোপ লৈকাই, ইম্ফাল ৱেষ্ট - ৭৯৫০০৮

অহানবা খুৎনম ঃ ৱাকচিং, ২০২৪

কোপি ঃ ৫০০

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মমল ঃ ৫০০/-

নম্ফম ঃ শর্ম্মা প্রিটিংস এন্দ পব্লিকেশন্স, খুরাই পুথিবা লৈকাই, ইম্ফাল ইষ্ট।

অইবগী ৱাফম খরদং

মালেমগী ওইনা মশাগী ঙমখৈ অসি চাউরম্বদগী পীকশিনখিবা অদুগা পিকশিলম্বদগী চাউথোরকপা থেংনৈ, অচৌবা লৈপাক কয়া অমা কায়থরক্তুনা মনিংতম্বা লৈপাক মচা-মচা থোকখিবগী ৱারী ঐখোয়না উরি। পুৱারী হাইবশি অহোংবা নাই। অকা-অকুম নাইবা তাঙ্কক অমদা কনবা, তাঙ্কক অমদা শোনবা পুৱারীগী মচৎনি। খৃ: ১৪৬৭ তা মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বনা ফম্বাল কারবা মতুং খৃ: ১৪৭০ দা কবো ক্যাংবু ঙমদুনা ইনিংথৌ অসিগী মমিংসু ক্যাম্বা হাইনা খঙনদুনা পোং নিংথৌ চৌফা খেখোম্বগা মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বগা য়ান্নবগী মতুংইন্না কবো তম্পাক্কী শরুকশিং মণিপুরগী ওইদুনা লাকখি। মসিগী মমাংদা মৈদিংঙু গারিবনিৱাজগী (১৭০৯-১৭৪৮) মতমদসু অৱাশিংবু ঙমদুনা ইনিংথৌ অসিগী মমিং অৱা তেদোংঙম্বা হাইনসু খঙনখিবনি, অৱাগী কোনুংদা থাঙফম হক্তুনা মণিপুরগী ঙমখৈ তাক্লম্বনি। পুৱারীগী মচাকশিং তাশিন খোমজিনবগী তঙাইফদবা কয়া অমদি মাংদা তাদুনা লৈরি, অদুবু লমদমশিগীদমক পুৱারীগী খোঙ্গুল লীবা, মখোয়বু ঙাক্লৌ পীবা অমদি মদুগুম্বা অদু থিজিন-হুমজিন্নবা খুৎপু শেমগৎপগী মমিদি ইৱাং ৱাংনা উরি অদুবু ইমা লৈপাক্কী পুৱারীগী লীখুন খরদি তুংলমচৎকীদমক থল্লমদবা য়াদে হাইবসি অইবগী পান্দম্নী, হেন্না হাপচিনিংবা শেমদোকহনিংবা কয়া মতুংগী পুথোকপদা শেমদোক্লবগী তাঞ্জা লৌজগনি।

‘কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি’ হাইবসি কনাগুম্বনা ‘ক্যাম্পোক লমজও ঐখোয়গীনি’ হাইনা হাইনিংবসু য়াওদবা নত্তে মীয়ামগী অপাম্বনি অদুবু ‘কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি’ হায়বসিমদি ঐনা ইতিক-ইপা চাদবা ঐনা হাইবগী ইতিক ওইজদে ‘কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি’ হায়বসি ১৯৪৮ ওক্তোবর ১৮ দা ফমখিবা Manipur State Assembly *মীফমদা মহারাজ বোধচন্দ্রগী ৱারোলদা য়াওজবা হাইজবা ৱাফম অদুমক লাইরিক্কী মমিং ওইনা লৌখৎচরগা থমজবনি, লাইওইখ্রবা ইপা-ইপু, লাই-গুরু অমদি অহল-লমনশিংনা হাইরম্বা ৱাহৈনি, শেমদোকচবগী হক লৈজদে। লাইরিক অসিদা ‘কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গী ওইগদবনি, ওইফম থোকই’ হাইনা মহারাজ চুড়াচান্দ অমদি বোধচন্দ্রনা* Petition/Claim *তৌখিবা ৱাফম ময়াম অমসু হাপচরি, অইনগী থোংদা খঙ হৈরবশিংনসু নৈনবীরক্কনি হাইবগী থাজবা থমজরি। অখঙ-অহৈশিংনা কুপ্না নৈনবীরগা হেন্না মপুং ফাবা লাইরিক অমা পুথোরকপা য়াবগী থাজবসু লৈজৈ।*

মণিপুর লৈবাক অসিবু ঔৱা লৈবাক্কী মীনা কতে (ৱাহৈসি কবো সানশিংনা কসে হায়বদগী থৈথরকপনি), তেখাও (অসামীশিংনা) মেখলা/মেখলে নৎত্রগা মেখলী দেশ কৌই, ইংলিসশিংনা মিকলী (Meeckly), চাইনীজশিংনা কৈ-শৈ অদুগা কছাড়ীশিংনা মোগলী হায়না কৌই। স্কার কি. মি. ২২,২১০ (স্কার মাইল ৮,৫৭৫) রোম পাকচাওবা কবো তম্পাক অসি মণিপুরগী ওইগদবনি হাইবসি অইবগী ৱাখলনা হাইবা নত্তে। মতম অমদা মদুগী তাঞ্জা লাকপদা তঙাইফদবা মচাকশিং চঙগদ্রা খনজবদগী লাইরিক ওইনা পানখৎচবনী। কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গী ওইফম থোকই নৎত্রগা থোক্তে হাইবদুমদি মতমগী খোঙলৈ মতুংইন্না ইমা মণিপুরগী মরাইবক্তা তম্বা অমা শোইদনা লৈজরমগনি হাইনা থমজগে।

মণিপুরগী মীয়ামদা থমজনিংবদি পুৱারীগী অচুম্বা খোঙ্গুল লিদুনা ঐখোয়গী পুক্কে ওইনা থম্বগী হৈনবী অমা শাগৎপা চুপ্লে, পুৱারী হেন্না নৈনবসু মথৌ তারে, ঐখোয়গী ইপা-ইপুশিংগী মশাদগী চেন্থরকপা ঈখেংতনা য়েক্লম্বা মণিপুরনী, ঐখোয়গী তুংলমচৎকিদমক দোক্যুমেন্টরী ইভিদেন্স য়াওদনা, অচুম্বা পুৱারীগী লীক্লম খঙদনা করম্না শামান্নবা-লেংমান্নবশিং থেংনগনি, মীতোপশিংগা অৱাই-অখুম তৌনগনি। মদুগুম্বশিং অদুগীদমক্তা মচাক লাংশিনবা-খোমজিনবা, মচাক শেমগৎপা মথৌ তাই হাইবশিমদি পুক্নিংদা ফাওজে। লাইরিক অসি লৈবাক্কী ললনী, লাইরিক অসিনা খরদা ওইরবসু হৌগৎলক্লিবা মহৈরোই, রিছার্স স্কোলারশিংদা কান্নবা পীবা ঙম্লবদি লাইরিক অসি ইজবগী মহৈ য়াল্লে খঞ্জে।

লাইরিক অসিবু ফোংনবা হোৎনবদা মপুং ওইবা মতেং অমা Hon'ble RD & PR, MAHUD Minister, Yumnam Khemchand না পাংবীবগীদমক থাগৎচরি। লাইরিক ফোংনবা হোৎনবদা অঙম্বা খরদং ওইরবসু লৈপাক্কী পুৱারীগী খোঙ্গুল লিবা তুংগী মীরোলদা খরদং ওইরবসু কান্নগদবা পুৱারী লাইরিক্কী হাইদুনা ৱাহেংবম শান্তিকুমার, মোমো থিঙুজম, সোনি ময়েংবম, ককচিংতাবম নিলকান্তা, ককচিংতাবম সুরচন্দ্রা শর্ম্মা, ফুরাইলাতপম দেবদত্ত শর্ম্মা, য়াম্বেম হরাওবা অমসুং Social Upliftment Organisation (SUO), Singjamei Top Leikai না মতেং পীবীরখিবগী থাগৎচরি। ওজাশিংগী মমিং লোইনা পঞ্জদ্রবসু Pettigrew Junior High School গী লৈমিন্নরিবা ওজাশিংগী মাইকৈদগী হীরম খুদিংমক্তা মতেং পীবীবগীদমক থাগৎচরী। থোইদোক হেন্দোক্না লাইরিক অসি পানখৎলকপদগী লোইবফাওবা মপুং ফানবা হোৎনবদা মতেং পাংবিরিবা ঐগী ইয়াম্বা ডা: ককচিংতাবম রুহিনিকুমার শর্ম্মা, Department of History, Ideal Girl's College বু হাইনিঙাই লৈতনা থাগৎচরি।

ককচিংতাবম গুণচন্দ্রা শর্ম্মা

য়াওফম তাকপা

Appendix

মণিপুরগী ঙমখৈগী পাক চাউবা

মণিপুর লৈবাক অসিবু ঔৰা লৈবাক্কী মীনা কতে (ৰাহৈসি কবো সানশিংনা কসে হায়বদগী থৈথরকপনি), তেখাও (অসামীশিংনা) মেখলা/মেখলে নৎত্রগা মেখলী দেশ কৌই, ইংলিসশিংনা মিকলী (Meeckly) অদুগা কছাড়ীশিংনা মোগলী হায়না কৌই। ৰাফমসি Eastern Frontier of British India Page 20 দা ফজনা ইরি।

"The Country inhabited by the Muneepoorees is, by the Burmahs called Kathe, which term they equally apply to the people, by the inhabitants of Cachar it is named Moghe; by those of Assam, Meklee, and by the Shans, or those who inhabit the country east of the Ningtice or Khyendwen inver It is known as Casasy, of which term the Burmese word Kathe is a corruption. Such a variety of names, to designate the same tract of country, has created much difficulty to our geographers;" -Pemberton- Eastern frontier ot British India. (1835), page 20.

মণিপুরগী ঙমখৈগী পাক চাউবগী মতাং অসি ওক্টোবর ১৮, ১৯৪৮ দা ফমখিবা Manipur State Assembly গী অহানবা মীফমদা Maharaja Bodhachandra না ঙাংখিবা ৰারোলদা য়াওরি- “মাগী রাজনৈতিক ইতিহাসতা অমুক্তা পাখিসি। ২৪ ইং অমুক্তা হঙ্গৎসি। অৰাংদা খাগী মমৈৰায়না শিবসাগরগী সনাখোং য়ৌবা, খাদা নিংথি থেংবা, নোংপোক্তা নোংপোক নিংথিদগী হৌদুনা নোংচুপ চন্দ্রপুর (কাছার) কোনবা মাগী লৈবাক নৎত্রা? হৌজিক্কীনা বর্গমাইল ৮৬৫০ নি। অদুগী মথক্তা কবো তম্পাক্কী বর্গ মাইল ৭০০০ নি। অসিগী মনুংদা চীংগী বর্গমাইল ৭৯৬০ নি। ঐখোয়সি লাই গুরুশিংগী গুণ য়েংসি। মৈদিঙঙু গরিবনিৰাজগী লান্দা পাউমেল তাসি। মখোয়সি লু-তোংদা অথৌবগী নুংশিৎ নিঙতম্বা পাম্বগী নুংশিৎনা কদায় ফাওবা য়ৈরম্মী। মৈদিঙঙু গৌরশ্যাম হাক্তক্তা

কোম্পনি বহাদুরগী ভেরেলষ্ট সাহেবকা ১৭৬২ ইংগী সেপ্টেম্বর তাং ১৪ দা চট্টগ্রামদা তৌনখিবা সন্ধিসুত্র পাসি। মণিপুরগী নিঙথিবা অর্থিক অবস্থা ফংগনি। ১৮৩৪ ইং জনুৱারি তাং ৯ দা মৈদিঙঙু গম্ভির সিংহগা কোম্পনি বহাদুরগা তৌনখিবা সন্ধিসুত্র অমুক্তা য়েংসি। বর্গমাইল ৭০০০ পাকপা কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি। ঙসি ফাওবা ঐখোয়না ব্রহ্মা/সরকারদগী থাজনা লুপা ৬,২৭০ চহীগী কারক্লিবনি। মসি লমন হল্লক্লবতদা লেপখিগদৌবনি। লম অসি নমদুনা শন্দোকহনবগুম থোকখিবগী মহারাজ সনা পূক্লীং লাংতক্লনা নোঙ্গাখ্রিবনি। চহী ৭ ঔৱা খুন্তাকঙৈদা শ্রীযুৎ নরসিংহনা লৈবাক্তগী ঔৱা তকখায়দুনা লৈবাক কলহৌবা য়েংসি। মরম চাউবা, মরল লৈবগী হৌনশা মণিপুর মীপান তাংদনা পাল্লক্লবা লৈবাকনি।” হায়না Manipur State Assembly দা থমখিবসিনা কবো তম্পাক Manipur গীনি হায়বসি তাকই।

মসিগী মথক্তা ১৪৬৭ তগী ১৯৪৭ ফাওবদা নোংপোক্তা কবো তম্পাক পূন্বা মনুং চল্লগা নিংথি তুরেলগী নোংপোক্তা লৈবা বর্ম্মাগী লোইজরি চীংশাং, হৈনৌ খোংনেন্বী ফাওবগী লমসি পোং নিংথৌ খিখোম্বগী মৈতৈ নিংথৌ ক্যাম্বগা বর্ম্মাগী অৱাং থংবা লমদা পূন্না লান্দামিন্নদুনা য়েন্নবা লমনি, পোং নিংথৌগীগা য়ান্নদুনা Manipur গী লম ওইদুনা লাকপনি। মতাং অসিদা অখঙ-অহৈশিংনা থন্বীরম্বা ৱাফমদি ঃ-

Major W. Meculloch political agent of Manipur for the years 1844 to 1862 and again from 1868. 1867, writes in his account of the valley of Manipur. “To the north east and South, the boundary is not well defined and would much depend upon the extend to which the Manipur government hight spread its influence amongst the hill tribes in these directions.”

Sir James Johnstone, the political agent of Manipur, for the years 1877 to 1886, writes in his “My experience in Manipur and Naga hills,”:- “The territories of Manipur, varied according to the mettle of its Rulers, sometimes they held a considerable territory east of the Chindwin River, in subjection, of other times only the Kabo valley......

As for the north, In 1835 indeed the forest between the Doyeng and Dhausiri was declared to be the boundary between Manipur and Assam. “(Vice Political Proceedings, 11th Feb. 1835 No 90).”

"The treaties with Burma and Manipur recognise the patkoi and Burrail ranges of hills running in a continuous line from the sources of the Dehing in the exteam east of Assam to those of the Dhansiri in north Cachar as the boundary between these countries and British India," P. 119...

"From the termination of the line of 1824, at a point called the Telizo peak, Eastward the waters had of the main line of hills which divide the affluent of the Brahmaputra from these of the Irawady as far as the Patkoi pass was declared to be the limit of Manipur on its northern frontier." P. 123.

The government was .... and still inclined to regard the Manipuris as the defacte (real) master of the hills (Naga hills) P. 103. The above quotations are from Alexander Mackanzeis: "The north Eastern frontier of Bengal."

From the above quotations as well as from our country's Cheitharon kumbaba purana, the most authorised palace record of Manipur history, it is quite clear that Manipur was extending to the north up to Patkoi pass to the south as far as the Manipur government could extend its influence and to the east up to at least the Chindwin or Ningthi river and to the west it was extending up to the Barak river or the Juri river or Ahorang hill (Phulator bill) and it is certain that Manipuris extended its influence up to Chandrapur, at Sylhet border as it is clear from the first clause of the Treaty of 1833, between the two governments. British and Manipur, which runs as follows:-

"1st:- The Raja (Gambhir singh) will, agreeably to instruction without delay, remove his Thana from Chandrapur and establish it on the eashern bank of the Jeeree."

Treaty of 1853- 315 of 1833-Atchisons treaties volume 1.P 315

The eastern boundary was narrowed down by the treaty of 1884 i. e. Kabo valley was transferred from Manipur to Burma and money compensation was awarded by the British without Manipur being represented in the negotiation.

Now it is a difficult problem whether the present eastern boundary of Manipur, or the Chindwinriver, would now be the Manipuris or India's boundary.

The northern boundary was also gradually narrowed down without perceiving the Manipur government and that is clear from the following words written by A. Mackenzeis – North eastern frontier of Bengal as:-

The boundary when laid down would be between Manipur and the Nagas, not between Manipur and British territory. How far we might choose to extend our frontier Southwards was a matter of further consideration and had nothing to do with Manipur,"

The present boundary of Manipur to the north, up to Mao, was fixed after the Manipur War (1891).

As before 1891 and in 1878, the chief commissioner of Assam reported (Assam proceedings march 1878) that he considered Kohima the best site for the head quarters and the manipur frontier line."

Sir James Johnstone said in his book "My experience in Manipur of Naga hill."-

"There is every reason to believe that Manipur in former days did penetrate into the Naga hills and exacted tribute when they felt strong enough to do So. Even up to the Naga campaign of 1879-80, the Nagas regarded, Manipur as the greater power of the two and several villages paid an annual tribute"

The southern boundary was also narrowed down, by annexation of Lushai district and other places, with the help and co-operation of the Manipur. government, but without making known to Manipur government, who was the actual owner of the areas.

Thus the British government's policy of narrowing down the Manipur boundaries on all sides and other policies were made by making alliance with Raja Gambhir Singh and his son Chandrakirti, From the above, we have now found the ancient boundaries of Manipur as follows:-

North - Up to, at least, the patkoi mountain.

East - Up to, at least Chindwin river.

South - Up to, at Sea of Bengal.

West - Up to, Chandrapur including Cachar.

১৯৪৭ আগষ্ট ২ দা Bodhachandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur না His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India দা পীখিবা ৱারোল - "In the matter of a Memorial from His highers Bodhachandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur regarding the demand for the resforation of the Kabo Valley to the Manipur State after the lapse of Paramountey and also for the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Manipur State over some pasts of Assam in Cachar and Sylhet districts as evigaged in the representation", হায়রিবসিগী para 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 দা শুগাইনা ইরি-

2. That the matter of Kubo Valley was once raised by the Manipur State in 1932 to the Butler Committee along with other subjects; but unfortunately it failed to receive the official treatment on the ground that it did not fall at the time within the purview of the terms of reference of the said Committee; nevertheless this did not preclude any chance of the State to raise the question at an opportune time.

3. That now Paramountcy has thrown open the liberty to all States to make such demands for the restoration a lost or ceded or extra territories consequent on 1 ts lapse. Siezing this best, and last opportunity the Manipur State reiterates this representation in the fervent hope that the rights and privileges originally enjoyed by the Manipur State and deprived of by Paramountcy after its advent will be reverted by Paramountcy to the State..

4. That the facts and reasons set forth in the representation are self-explanatory and couchsafed by the validity and authenticity of the agreement and treaty entered into between Raja Gambhir Singh and the British Crown (extracts cited in the enclosed representation.).

5. That the Manipur State has now come to understand that demands of such nature in the case of other states like the Khasi

and other States of India have been acceded to favourably by the Crown and as such in consideration of the hitherto followed treaty the claim of my State for the retrocession of the areas now in the hands of Paramountcy will not be in vain.

6. That in perfect loyalty to the British Crown the Manipur State has been receiving the nominal sum of Rs.6270/- only per annum from the Paramountcy without a murmur though the reasonable due might have been very high in proportion to the immense size of the area in question.

7. That this was an imposition on the Manipur State by the Crown simply to placate the feeling and sentiment of the Woondouk whose Raj or dynasty had been extinct long ago. Further the nomenclature of the Hill Range, Ango Ching is derived from the Manipuri language and it is also known by the Burmese under the same name as is found in the Political Map- a fact which is a strong proof contributory to Manipur State's sway over the area.

8. That the Kongal Thana in the Kubo Valley was in the Manipur State vide Administration Report of 1892-93- by H.St.Maxwell Esq.G.S.I., I.C.S., Superintendent of Manipur State.

9. That the long silence of the Manipur State about whatever losses remaining unclaimed in spite of her legitimate rights over them is so much due to Manipur State's loyalty to the Crown and firm belief that the British Government will in due course return them to the Manipur State. Now as the powers exercised by the Paramountcy have been announced. to be vested in the Ruler of the State from the 15th August, 1947 the Manipur State has to take over the full responsibility for the administrative affairs of the area in question.

10. That the fact of regular payment of compensation embodies a premeditated and latent idea of its reversion to the State by the Paramountcy at some subsequent time.

11. That the terms "Should any circumstances hereafter arise by which the reversion of the area to the Manipur State takes place the British Government will cease to pay the Tribute "imply"

the cessation of payment of Tribute naturally brings about the reversion of the area to the State. So in either case the Manipur State should be given. back the area in question or the payment of the tribute be continued by an enhanced amount by whatever party Paramountey may elect to do so.

12. That the treaty was affected between the Manipur State and the Crown and as such it does not concern any other third party and it is the liability d the Crown alone to settle this matter and honour the treaty according to the spirit it possesses, so that there does not creep in any sense of in- equity by causing the Manipur State to sustain a double loss for no fault of hers.

13. It is therefore earnestly requested that the Crown will kindly make out a feasible arrangement by which either the territory be reverted to the State or the payment of the Tribute be continued by an enhanced amount, after mutual refixation.

য়াম্না নীংশিংনিঙাই ওইবা ৱাফম অমসু ১৯৪৭ সেপ্টেম্বর ১২ দা Sadar Vallabhai Patel, Home Department তা Bodhachandra, Maharaja of Manipur না থমখিবা ৱারোলদসু শুগাইনা ইরি -

While thanking you for your letter of the 26th August, 1947 I again invite your kind attention to Paragraph Nos. 10,11,12 and 13 of my letter dated Shillong the 2nd August, 1947. From the Treaty contained in Para 11 of my letter it is quite clear that so long as Kubo Valley is not reverted to Manipur State the payment of Tribute of Rs. 6270/- will be continued.

As the British Government ceased to exercise power in India since 15.8.47 only, I think it cannot be considered that it is too late to establish my claim which was lodged before the lapse of British Paramountcy.

I fail to understand how the area in question can be given away by the British Government to Burma Government and not to the State which has been receiving a sum of Rs. 6270/- annually from the British Government in liu of the area.

Even in case the area is not reverted to my State and the present Tribute is continued I would further put in this request

that this amount of Rs. 6270/- being too small in comparison with the size of the area it would in all plausible reasons be increased. This amount was at the same tire stipulated long ago when money was a hundred fold appreciated as against the present high depreciation.

I doubt whether common sense and International law as well, will allow to close such a big question so abruptly sustaining thereby double loss to the State.

It is my earnest request to you to let me know the British Government or the Burma Government or the Union as the successor Government will continue to receive the Tribute. The State.

The case of (B) in my letter of 2.8.47 will again be submitted in greater detail some time later.

য়াম্না মরু ওইবা কভো ভেল্লিগী মতাংদা ১৯৪৭ ওক্টোবর ১৫ দা Secretary of State of Burma in Council at His Excellency of Governor-General of India অমদি His Excellency the Agent to the Government of the Indian Union, The Union Agent, Manipur State কী খুত্থাংদা থমখিবা Pettition গী Para 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 দা শুগাইনা ইরি। মদুদি-

3. That such parts of the Upper Chindwin District in Burma as constitute the Homalin Subdivision together with the village tracts which were included in the former Tamu township of the Moxlaik sub-division on the date preceding its abolition, otherwise known as Kubbo or Kabaw Valley belonged to the Manipur State.

4. That on every point where the British territory, or the territories of Chiefs under British protection, touched the Burmese dominions, aggression and insult had been committed by the Burmese Officials, while applications for redress were treated by the Burmese Government either with silent contempt, or with additional insult; hence war was declared by the Governor General of India against Burma on the 5th March, 1824 and after two campaigns peace was concluded at Yandabo on the

24th February 1826 in pursuance of which Arakan and Tenasserim provinces were ceded to the British and a Commercial treaty was signed on the 23rd November, 1826 and Colonel H.Burney was appointed Resident at the Court of Ava.

5. That by an agreement dated the 9th January, 1834 signed at Sunnya- chil Ghat, Ningthee, the British Commissioners, Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor- General of India in Council agreed to make over the use and occupation of the Kabaw Valley to the King of Ava in Burma.

6. That Major Grant and Captain Pemberton under instructions from the Richt Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council signed on the 25th January, 1834 an agreement at Langthabal, Manipur, agreeing to pav compensation for the said use and occupation et the monthly rate ef of five hundred sicca rupees and provided that it was to be distinctly understood that should any circumstance hereafter arise by which the portion of territories lately made over to Ava again would revert to Manipur, the compensation granted should cease from the date of such reversion. Your petitioner submits that upon proper interpretation of this agreement read along with the agreement dated the 9th January 1834 mentioned in the last paragraph means that the compensation was avarded for the use and occupation of the Kabaw Valley, and that with the cessation of the payment of the compensation money, it would revert to Manipur.

7. That His Excellency the Viceroy of India had again to declare war against Burma in November, 1885 and before the expeditionary force reached Ava, an envoy from the Burmese Court arrived, and after some negotiation, the unconditional surrender of the Capital and of the Royal family as arranged and on the 26th and 27th November the forts at Ava and Sagaing were surrendered and on the 28th General Prender- gast and his force occupied Mandalay. On the 1st January, 1886, by the Viceroyts Proclamation, Upper Burma was declared to be part of the British dominions and placed under the direct

administration of the Governor-General and later on the districts of Upper Burma were brought under the regular administration, and Upper and Lower Burma were formed into a single province called Burma.

8. That your petitioner further submits that in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 7 hereof the agreement dated the 9th January 1834 referred to in paragraph 5 hereof was annulled and the British authorities occupied Kabaw Valley as part of Burma.

9.That the Indian Independence Act, 1947 (10 & 11 Geo.VI, Chapter 30) was enacted on the 18th July, 1947 whereby it has been provided in Section 7 that "(1) As from the appointed day the sugarainty of His Majesty over the Indian States lapses, and with it all treaties and agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and the Rulers of Indian States, all functions exercisable by His Majesty at that date with respect to Indian States, all obligations exercisable by His Majesty existing at that date towards Indian States, or the Rulers thereof, and all porters, rights, authority or jurisdiction exercisable by His Majesty at that date in or in relation to Indian States by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise ".

10. That the appointed day was the 15th day of August, 1947.

11. That Your petitioner further submits that in pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 as quoted in paragraph 9 hereof, that agreement dated the 25th January 1834 mentioned in paragraph 6 hereof lapsed from the 15th August last and the consequence of the lapsing of the said agreement was that Kabaw Valley reverted to Manipur, as Manipur had no longer any right to claim the compensation for its use and occupation. It must be mentioned here that your petitioner has not the least objection to enter into a fresh valid agreement with the duly constituted Burma Government hereby the use and occupation of Kaba Vallev may be permitted to such Government upon such terms as might be settled between your petitioner and the said Government. In the circumstances your

petitoner pravs that the King's most Excellent Majesty be pleased to issue an order in Council that Kavaw Valley may be deemed not to be part of Burma and the proposed Burma Independence will be framed by altering the boundaries of Burma after excluding the Kabaw Valley area therefrom. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever prav.

অদুগা Manipur না Indian State Committee (Financilal) অমদি Chamber of Princes তা 1932 অমদি 1947 দা কবো তম্পাক্কী Compensation অমদি অমুক হন্না Manipur গী ওইগদবনি হায়বা Representation, Pettition কয়া Viceroy/Governor-General or India, Secretary of State for Burma in Council নচিংবদা থমদুনা লাকই। কবো তম্পাক Claim তৌবগী ৱাফম 1947 November 18 দা Hindu Newspaper দা "Manipur's Claim on Burma" Reresentation to British Govt. হায়না Report তৌবা পাউ য়াওখি।

A deputation on behalf of the Manipur State, which has joined the Indian Union will leave for London by the third week of December to press the view of State authorities for the approximately 7,000 square miles bordering on the east of Manipur State, represents paris of Upper Chindwin Districts which were included in the former Tamu township of Mowlaik Sub-Division.

Disclosing this in an interview, the Legal Remembrances of the State Mr. K. C. Chakravarti, who has arrived in Culcutta on his way to Delhi and London raid that originally the Kabaw Valley was a part of Manipur State. Following aggression by Burmese bandits. It was delivered to the King of Burma in 1834 on the basis of a treaty between the King of Burma and the British Government. By another agreement between the Maharaja of Manipur and the British Government, it was agreed that the former would act a compensation of Rs. 500 per month for its use and occupation. By the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Remembrances said, the agreement had lapsed and payment of the compensation had also ceased. So the Maharaja claimed that the Kabaw Valley be now reverted to the Manipur State for

Burma, Mr. Chakravarti said, the Maharaja had requested the British Government to see that the Kabaw Valley area be excluded from the proposed Independent Burma.

Mr. Chakravarti will carry with him presents from the Maharaja of Manipur to Princess Elizabeth on her wedding. They include an ivory stick, comb, and betel nut holder, and a number of doles. All of them are made of ivory and are products of Manipur industries - API

মথক্তা থমখ্রিবা ৱাফমশিং অসিগী মখা তারকপা ওইনা Manipur গী Chief Minister PB Singh না July 22, 1948 তা Advisor to the Governor of Assam গী খুত্থাংদা Secretary to the Government of India দা Kabow Valley গী মতাংদা ৱারোল অমসু পীশিনখি -

With reference to your letter No. 3 (1)-PR/47 dated the 10th March 1948 I am directed to state that under the Agreement dated 25th Jan. 1834 between the British Government and the Manipur State that if circumstances are the Kabow Valley be returned to Manipur State. As this agreement has ceased to exist since the passing of the Indian Independence Act, this is the reason why Kabow Valley should be returned to Manipur.

2. I am further directed to state with regard to the capitalisation, Rs.6270/- were ordered to be paid as compensation in 1833 under the said agreement. But Rs.6270/- in 1833 would be a 100 times now in 1948. Therefore the proposal to capitalise the said sum of Rs.6270/- would be unfair so far as Manipur is concerned.

3. I am further directed to authorise and depute Mr. K.C. Chakrabarti, Legal Remembrancer to make those points clear to make those points clear to you.

Kindly appoint date and time when he can wait you to make the representation on behalf of the Manipur I enclose a copy of the Memorandum submitted by His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur for ready reference.

ৱাফম অমনা কবো তম্পাক্কী Compensation অসি 1947 ফাওবতমক ফংই হায়না অখণ্ড-অহৈশিংনা হন্না থন্বীরম্বা থেংনখি। অদুবু Parliamentary

Debates, House of the People, November 25, 1952 (Tuesday) গী Official Report কী 760-61 দা পীরিবা Report কী মতুং ইন্না -

Kabow Valley - ***645.** Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Government of India have taken for the reversion to India of the Kabo Valley;

(b) whether it is a fact that with the cessation of the payment of the compensation money by the Burma Government Kabow valley would revert to Manipur; and

(c) whether the Government of Burma is still paying the compensatory grant to the Government of Manipur?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katja): (a) to (c). In 1834 the British Government decided to restore the Kabow valley to the King of Burma. In compensation for the loss of territory the British Government undertook to pay to the Ruler of Manipur a sum of Rs. 500 Sicca per month which worked out to Rs. 6270/- per annum. When, Burma was seprated, this compensation became the liability of the Government of Burma. After the transfer of power the Government of Burma continued to pay the amount to the Government of India who in their turn passed on the amount to the Manipur Darbar. On the merger of the Manipur State with the Indian Union the assets of the Manipur Darbar became the assets of the Grovemof India. The amount which the Government of Burma are continuing to pay is therefore credited annually to the Central revenues. The Kabow Valley is now an integral part of Bunna and the question of asking the Burma Government to transfer the territory to India does not arise.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know whether the Maharaja of Manipur requested the Government of India for reversion of the Kabow valley to Manipur, after the Indian Independence Act, 1947 was passed, and if so what action the Government of India had taken on his request?

Dr. Katju: He did make some representations, but the Government of India then thought that his case was very weak.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether there were any terms and conditions when this territory was ceded to Burma?

Dr. Katju: In reply to the main question Isaid that this was in 1834,that js about 118 years ago. The condition was payment of 500 Sicca per month, which now amounts to more than Rs. 6000,and the Government of Burma is paying it.

মতাং অসিদা কবো তম্পাক্কী পাক চাউবা 7000 Square Mile নি হায়না চাউরাক্লা পান্নরম্বদু কবো তম্পাক্কী পাক চাউবসি Square Kilometers 22,210 অদুগা Square Mile দা হায়রগদি 8575 ওইগনি। হৌজিক ওইরিবা Manipur গী পাক চাউবসি 1901 দা 22,437, 1971 দা 22,356 অদুগা হৌজিক্কীনা 22,327 Square Kilometers নি। মসি Square Mile 8,621 গুম্বনি অদুনা কবো তম্পাক্কা Manipur অপুনবগী চাউবগসি চাউরাক্লা 45.18 Square Mile গুম্বা Manipur না চাউবা হেনবা লমগী শরুক অমনি, অসিগুম্বা মমল য়াম্লবা লম অমদি মহৌশাগী পোখোক্লা থনবা মফম অমদি ঐখোয়দা মাঙজরবনি।

কবো তম্পাক্কী মতাংদা মণিপুর পুৰারী ২০শুবা চহীচাগী লমাই ৫১ দা য়াওরি - ইং কুমজা ১৯৪৭ তগী ১৯৪৯ ফাওবা ভারতকী দোমিনিয়ন্না খাজনা অসি বৃটিশকী মহুৎ শিন্দুনা মণিপুর লৈবাক্তা কারম্বদগী ইং ১৯৪৯ দা মরম অমত্তা পীদনা খাজনা কাবা লেপখি। ..... নেসনেল লিবরেসন তৌরকইবা লূপ- আর. পি. এফকী ফিরেপতি (তাং ৭/৭/১৯৯৫, হুইয়েন লানপাউ) "কবো ভেল্লিগী ৰাথোকসি মণিপুরনা মনীংতম্লবা মতমদা, মণিপুরগা বর্ম্মাগা শান্নগদবা ৰা ওই। ভারতকী রাজনিটিৰালাগী শান্নপোৎ ওইদে।" মতম চাবা চাদবনা য়ুস্ফম ওইনা পীরি - লৈবাক অনীগী মরী ওইনা পী - ৰাফমসিসু খঙজিনব য়াই। অমুকসু - "এন অনতাইমলি হোষ্টি কম্মেন্ট রেইজদ ইন দিগ রিগার্দ মে ক্রিয়েট মিসঅন্দরষ্টেন্দিং ৱিথ দ বর্মীজ" মখা তানা পীরি- "আর. পি. এফ. বিলিভস দেট দ মেত্তর শুদ বি দিস্কসদ অন্দর ইন্টরনেস্নেল লোজ" (ফ্রীদম, জুলাই ৭, ১৯৯৭)। ৰাফম অসিদা ঙসিসু মণিপুরগী লূপ অতৈগী ৰারোল অমদি সরকারগী ফিরেপতি কাঙদ্রি হায়না ইরি। অদুবু মতমন পুরকপা খোঙথাং অদু ঙাইবত নত্তনা কবো তম্পাক্কী মরী লৈনবা চে-চাংশিংদি চেকশিন্না থম্বা নৈনবগী তঙাইফদবদি লৈব্রা হায়বসি ফাওজে।

কবোগা মৈতৈগা লৈনবা মরী

মৈদিঙু ক্যাম্বগী মতাংদা থমজদ্রিঙৈদা মরু ওইবা নোংচুপ হারমদগী লাকপা মরু ওইনা কবোশিংগী মরক্তা মৈতৈ চনু পান্নদুনা মৈতৈ য়ুম্নাক পীখিবশিংগী মতাংদা থমজনিংই অমদি হায়রিবসিনা খঙহল্লিবদি মৈতৈগী কবোগা অনীসি ঈগী মরী ওইনা য়েংলুবদা নক্লরকই হায়বসি হায়বা য়াই। মসিগী অকুপ্পা মরোল কবো (পোং) শিংগী মৈতৈগা অনীগী তৎন-থান্নবা য়াদ্রবা ঈগী মরী ওইবগী ৱারীসু মখাদা থমজরক্কনি। অহানবগী ওইনা নোংপোক হারমদগী লাকপা কবোশিংনা করম করম্বা শাগৈ শলাইদা তিনখিবগে হায়বদু য়েংমিন্নবা য়াই, মতাং অসিদা নোংপোক হারমদগী চঙলকপা খুদিংমক শুগাইনা থমজদ্রবসু লাইরিকসিগা মরী লৈননা কবোগা লৈনবা মরী লৈনবা অদুতং লৌখৎচগে। অৱাৎ-অপা পাবিরিব, নৈনবীবশিংনা ঙাকপীগনি হায়না থমজনিং, মপূং ওইনা ৱাফমসি সাৎজাল শাগৈগী হৌরকফম অমসুং য়েক সলাই অমদি সাৎজাল (১বা) দা শুগাইনা য়াওরি-

অঙোম সলাই- নোংপোক হারম ঃ

মৈদিংঙু খুমোম্বা খৃ: ১২৬৩-১২৭৮ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী লাকপা তাংফাথোক্লা য়ুম্নাম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা উসম অঙোম সলাই, মৈদিংঙু নিংথৌখোম্বা খৃ: ১৪৩২-১৪৬৭ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা চাওখুনপুংগা লাইশ্রম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা খুম্বোংময়ুম অঙাম, খুম্বোংময়ুমদগী খাইবা য়ুম্নাকশিং - চিংগাংবম অঙোম, খমবিমগী ঈনা - সেন্দাংময়ুম - অঙোম, তৌথাপয়ুমগী ঈনা - অখনবম - অঙোম, মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা খৃ: ১৪৬৭-১৫০৮ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা রাসোইনা লকৱানময়ুম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা খোংবানতাবম - অঙোম, তৌঙাকথোংনা লাইশ্রম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা নান্দৈবম-অঙোম, লারোংনা থাংজম চনুদা মাগী ঈনা অখনবম - অঙোম, তৌজারেংনা ওইনাম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা ফুরিৎসাবম - অঙোম, মৈদিংঙু কবোম্বা খৃ: ১৫২৪-১৫৪২ হাক্তক্তা

কবোদগী থোরকপা, লাকপা, হো খমনা নোংথোনবম চনুদা সেনজম - অঙোম, ঙাসেপ্পম - অঙোম, মৈদিংঙু চলাম্বা খৃ: ১৫৪৫-১৫৬২ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা নিংথৌ সুদুমফাগী মতমদা লীলান্দনা চাকাময়ুম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা মোনফাংময়ুম - অঙোম, লমলোইনা উসম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা হিখাম্বম - অঙোম, ললহাংঙম্বনা লিকখোম হান্বী পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা নান্দৈবম - অঙোম, মৈদিংঙু মুয়াংম্বা খৃ: ১৫৬২-১৫৯৭ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা চৌনিখংনা হুইরোংবম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা চিংসুবম - অঙোম, তাওহুংহৈনা চাফানময়ুম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা উসম অঙোম সলাই, কককযাংনা লাংসেন পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা ফুরিৎসাবম - অঙোম, নুংজাইনা সনসেনবম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা কোন্সম - অঙোম, লাংফোংগী মচা চৌখমসেংনা লৌসিগাম চনুদা লৌরিয়াম - অঙোম, লৌরিয়ামদগী খাইবা য়ুম্লাক সংখুবম - অঙোম, লাসোনগী মচা সৌসুম্লা হৈরোম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা সেনজম - অঙোম। মীংতোংগী মচা লাসোইনা লকৰাইময়ুম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা খোংবান্তাবম - অঙোম, ৰাইথোনগী মচা চৌঙিকমনা হুইরোংবম চনুদা ঈ চিংসুবম - অঙোম, লৌসেন্না কৈশাম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা সেন্দাংময়ুম - অঙোম, সিংউন্না য়ুম্লাম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা নান্দৈনম - অঙোম, লাংপুমগী মচা চৌখুনপুমনা য়ুম্লাম চনুদা খুম্বোংময়ুম - অঙোম, খুম্বোংময়ুমদগী খাইবা য়ুম্লাক চিংগোংবম - অঙোম, মৈদিংঙু মরাম্বা গৌরশ্যাম খৃ: ১৭৫৩-১৭৫৯ দা কবোদগী লাকপা কবেংনা চফানময়ুম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা সেনজম, সেনজম লাইবক সাবম - অঙোম সলাই।

লুৰাং সলাই- নোংপোক হারমঃ

মৈদিংঙু নিংথৌখোম্বা খৃ: ১৪৩২-১৪৬৭ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা চাওখমসেংগী ঈনা লৌরিয়াম য়ুম্লাক ওইনা নিংথৌজা সলাইদা তিল্লি। অদুগা লৌরিয়ামদগী খাইবা সংখুবম - লুৰাং। মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা খৃ: ১৪৬৭-১৫০৮ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা তৌথোকলাংনা লৈচোনবম চনুদা মাগী ঈনা। খোংবান্তাবম - লুৰাং, চাঙহাসেন্না খোইবম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা হাইকম হৈখাম - লুৰাং। মৈদিংঙু চলাম্বা খৃ: ১৫৪৫-১৫৬২ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা চৌরৈনা সনসেম্বম চনুদা সেনজম - লুৰাং, লালাচাগী ঈনা খোংবান্তাবম - লুৰাং। মৈদিংঙু মুংয়াম্বা খৃ: ১৫৬২-১৫৯৭ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা চৌলুখিনা আং পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা সেনজম - লুৰাং, চৌরাইগী ঈনা হৈখাম - লুৰাং, লাখুগী ঈনা হৈখাম - লুৰাং। লমলৌতিলফানে লৌরৈগী মচা চৌলৈনা নান্দৈবম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা হৈখাম - লুৰাং। অংগী মুংগী মচা তৌফাং চেংনা ওইনাম

চনুদা মাগী ঈনা য়েন্দ্রেম্বম - লুৰাং, য়েন্দ্রেম্বমদগী খাইবা পুকেংহুমনা লাইশ্রম চনুদা ইচোম - লুৰাং, ইচোমদগী খাইবা অচোইবম, য়েন্দ্রেম্বমদগী খাইবা য়ুম্নাক উসম - লুৰাং। লৌউনা নাওরেম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা লাকপমসাবম - লুৰাংনি।

খুমন সলাই য়ুম্নাক্তা তিল্লবা নোংপোক হারম য়ুম্নাক ঃ

মৈদিংঙু নাওথিংখোং হাক্তক্তা খৃ: ৬৬৩-৭৬৩ দা কবোদগী থোরকপা হোংনিংখাইখমনা হৈরোম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা হুইয়াম - সেনজম, মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা খৃ: ১৪৬৭-১৫০৮ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা তৌক্রুচানা লৌরেম্বম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা চাংগম ময়ুম, লৌতানোংনা সরোখাইবম চনুদা মাগী ঈনা কোন্সম, তৌদারুজানা লৌরেম্বম চনুদা মাগী ঈনা হুইয়াম, হুইয়ামদগী খাইবা সেন্সম, তাওখুনগী মচা লেচোইন মৈহৌবম চনু পান্নদুনা মানা থাজম, তাউখুনলিকনা হৈরোই চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা কোন্সম, মৈদিংঙু কোইরেম্বা খৃ: ১৫০৮-১৫১২ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা নিংথৌ সুদমফাগী ঈ চৌসোইখম্না মংসা চনু নিংঙি পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা কোন্সম, মৈদিংঙু চলাম্বা খৃ: ১৫৪৫-১৫৬২ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা নিংথৌ সুদুমফাগী মচা তৌসোই নাক্কী ঈনা কোন্সম।

মোইরাং সলাইদা তিল্লবা নোংপোক হারম ঃ

মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা খৃ: ১৪৬৭-১৫০৮ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা তাইরোংফানা নামৈরাকপম চনুদা মাগী ঈদি উসম - মোইরাং, হেমদৌচেংনা মাইরেম্বম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা সারুংবম হিয়াম - মোইরাং অরিবা, মৈদিংঙু চলাম্বা খৃ: ১৫৪৫-১৫৬১ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা ঈখমসিংনা নাংসাই পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা উসম - মোইরাং অরিবা, লোকোনগী ঈনা নান্দৈবম - মোইরাং অরিবা।

খাবা সলাই য়ুম্নাক নোংপোক হারম ঃ

মৈদিংঙু চলাম্বা খৃ: ১৫৪৫-১৫৬১ হাক্তক্তা কবোদগী থোরকপা লাঙুন্না হুইয়াম চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা নান্দৈবম, তাইবোংফানা লৌরিয়ান চনু পান্নদুনা মাগী ঈনা নান্দৈবম অদুগা ঈগী মরী ওইবা হৌরকফম মান্নবা কাঙলূপ/ফুরুপনি হায়বসি পোং নিংথৌ খেকখোম্বা/খেখোম্বগী মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বগা অনী ফম্মীন্নখিবা ৰারীদগীসু খঙই অমদি পোংশিংসি ইবুধৌ পাখঙবগী চাদা নাউদানি অমদি চারৌ মরৌনৈ হায়বদু মথক্তা থমজরিবা শাগৈ সলাই ওনখিবগী ৰারীসিনসু খঙবা ঙমই।

মথক্তা থমজরিবা মীওইশিং অসি মৈতৈগী শাগৈ সলাইদা তিনখিবতা নত্তনা মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বগা পোং নিংথৌ চৌফা খেকখোম্বগা য়ান্নদুনা পোং নিংথৌনা মৈতৈ নিংথৌদা থৌদোকসিদা পীরম্বা মীশীং অমদি মৈতৈ নিংথৌনা মনাই শেক্তা পুংয়ৈবসি পোং লৈবাক্তা পুখিদুনা খুন্দা লৈতাদুনা লৈহনখি, অদুগা মৈতৈ নিংথৌদা শিন্নরম্বা মীশিংনা- (১) লৌতাসেং (লাইরিক্কী শিন তৌ), (২) তৌখোক্লাং (সনা থাঙ খন্নৌ-ও), (৩) চা- হোসেন (সনা তা খন্নৌ-ও), (৪) তৌতারুবা (তুম্বী-হীপ্পগী থৌগল তৌনৌ-ও), (৫) হাং থু (তীনগী-লাইগী থবক তৌনৌ-ও), (৬) তৌঙাইখোং (সনা ক্বাগোক খন্নৌ-ও), (৭) লংথলোই (শাশেম-ঙাশেমনৌ-ও), (৮) লারোং (উত্রাদা য়েক-খোৎপগী শীন তৌনৌ-ও), (৯) তৌপ্রেং (য়োৎ-থাঙ শান্নৌ-ও), (১০) তৌখুল লীক (সনা-লুপাগী লীক শান্নৌ-ও), (১১) হেমতৌ চেং (শগোল-শামুগী থবক তৌনৌ-ও) হায়বসি নোংচুপ হারমলোন খূৎই লাইরিক্তা য়াওই হায়না শক্লাইরবা অইবা বি কুলচন্দ্র শর্ম্মনা ইবীরম্মী। অদুনা কবো নৎত্রগা পোং নৎত্রগা সানশিংসি কদায় ফাওবা নকশিন্নবগে হায়বদু তোঙান তোঙানবা হীরম, Gazetter of Upper Burma and The Shan States হায়বা লাইরিক অসিগী লমাই ২২২-২২৩ দসু ইরি-

This was probably the period of greatest extension reached by the Mao Kingdom, and certainly, if their own account be accepted, their country now formed a very respectable dominion. The following is the list given by the Shan historians of the States under the sovereignty of the Mao Kings immediately subsequent to Sam Long Hpa's conquests, but a mere glance at the name of some of them, such as Arakan, Tali, &c., will show it to be greatly exaggerated, though it is possible that at one time or another some portion of all the places named may have fallen under their power:-

(1) Möng Mit, comprising seven möngs, namely, Bhamo, Molai, (this suggests the Molè river, or it may be Mong Lai), Mong Long, Ong Pawng Hsipaw (these are the same place), Hsum Hsai, Sung-ko (Singu), Tagaung, (2) Mong Kawng or Mogaung, comprising a ninety-nine Möngs, among which the following were the most important,-Möng Lông (Assam), Kahse (Manipur), part of Arakan, the Yaw country, Kale, Hsawng Hsup, Mong Köng Möng Yawng; Möng Kawn (in the Hukawng valley),

Singkaling Hkamti, Mông Li (Hkamti Lông), Mông Yang (Mohnyin), MÙt Sho Bo (Shwebo), Kunung-Kumun (the Mishmi country), Hkang Se (the Naga country), &c., (3) Hsen Wi comprising forty-nine möngs., (4) MÓng Nai., (5) Küng Ma., (6) Keng Hsen, the present Siamese province of Chieng Hsen on the Mèkhong., (7) Lan Sang (the Burmese Linzin). This is no doubt the princi- pality which had at different periods Wing Chan (Viengchan) and Luang Prabang for its capital; the Chinese Lan-tsiang., (8) Pagan., (9) Yon (Chiengmai and neighbouring States)., (10) Keng Long, probably Keng Hung, the XII Panna, called by the Chinese Ch'eli.,(11) Keng Lawng, said to be the country north of Ayuthia, where there are many ruined capitals., (12) Möng Lem., (13) Tai Lai, possibly Ta-li Fu., (14) Wan Chang (Yung-chang)., (15) The Palaung country Tawng Peng Loi Lông., (16) Sang-hpo (the Kachin country)., (17) The Karen country., (18) Lawaik., (19) Lapyit., (20) Lamu, which are not easily to be identified., (21) Lahkeng (Arakan, meaning probably that Möng Kawng, Mogaung)., (22) Lang-sap (?)., (23) Ayuthia (Siam)., (24) Htawe (Tavoy)., (25) Yunsaleng.

[This may be compared with the list in the Hsen Wi Chronicle, where the claims are even more extensive].

বর্ম (হৌজিক্কা ম্যান্মার) অৰাং থংবদা লৈবা সানশিং অসি মৈতৈনা পোং হায়না খঙনৈ (পোং কনানো হায়বদুসু মখাদা থমজরক্কনি), সানশিং অসি নিংথি তুরেল মনাক্তা তাবা কাঙবুদু কবো হায়না খঙনৈ। কবো সানশিংনা খুন্দাবা মফমদুবু কবো হায়না খঙনৈ। কবো সান নৎত্রগা পোংশিং অসি কদায়দগী হৌরকপনো। মৈতৈগা কদায় ফাওবা মরী লৈনবগে হায়বসি তোঙান তোঙানবা British Scholar শিং অমদি Burmese Scholar শিংনা থন্বীবতা নত্তনা মৈতৈগীসু থাজনবী ময়াম লৈ। পোংশিংসি কুমজা ২১৪ গী অদুৰাইদগী মশীং নাইদনা চাইনাদগী কুমথরক্কুনা মথক থংবা বর্মাগী শরুকশিংদা খুন্দাখি। মখোয়শিংদুবু অৰাশিংনা সান হায়না খঙনখি। সানশিং অসি মৈতৈনা কবো নৎত্রগা পোং হায়না কৌই, অৰাশিংদগীদি কবোশিংগা হান্না শকখঙ মাইখঙনবা অমদি নক্নবা হেল্লি। টাই-মাও নৎত্রগা মাও-সান কাঙলূপকী মৈতৈশিংগা কুমজা ১৫ শুবা অমসুং ১৮ শুবা কুমশীংদগী য়াম্না অচেৎপা মরী লৈনবগী ৰারীশিং সান ক্রোনিকল, বর্মিজ ক্রোনিকল অমদি মণিপুরগী চৈথারোল কুম্বাদা মরাং কাইনা ফংই। কবো

সান (পোং) অমসুং অৰাশিংগী তোঙান তোঙানবা পুৰারীশিং লৈনৈ; কবো সান (পোং) শিং অসি য়াম্না খুৎকন পাঙ্গনবা মনীংতম্বা লৈবাক ওইনা পাল্লম্বনি অদুবু কুম ১৭১৮ মতমদগীদি অৰাশিংনা মপাঙ্গল কনখৎলক্তুনা ১৯ শুবা চহীচাদগীদি বর্মানা পোং সেনবীনচিংবা সানগী ফুরুপশিং পুন্বা লোই চন্দুনা কোনব্যাউঙ নিংথৌ শাগৈগী মখাদা থমদুনা অপূনবা বর্মা হায়বসি শেমখিবনি। অদুবু অঙনবা মতম তাঙ্কক্তা অৰাং/মথক থংবদা পাল্লি পোং নিংথৌশিংনা খুৎকন-পাঙ্গলবা হেল্লি অমসুং ময়াই চনবা মতমগী তাঙ্কক্তা অমসুং অথেংবা মতমদদি অৰা নিংথৌশিংনা হেল্লি। অরিবা অমসুং অঙনবা মতমগী খুন্থোক অয়াম্বা নোংপোক্লমদগী খুন্থোরকপগী ৰারী ওইনা লুৰাং অমসুং খুমন য়েক অনীগী পুকোক পুরেল চীংখোঙ পোইরৈতোন, লৈমা লৈনাউতাবী অমদি মখোয়গী খোঙবুনা লৈনুং লমজাও খমনুং লৈবাক্কী কোনুং শৰা কংলৈদগী খুন্থোক্লকপগী ৰাফমশিং নৈনরোলশিংনা নৈনৈ। মখা তানা মৈদিংঙু থাংৰাই (ক্যাংঙন্বা, শেনবী ক্যাম্বা) অমদি পোং নিংথৌ চৌফা খেকখোম্বা/খোখোম্বা অদুগা পোংনা সাও (চাও)-ঙা-পাগী লৈনরকপা ৰারী মখা তানা য়েংমিন্নবা য়াই। কবো নিংথৌগা মৈতৈ নিংথৌগা লান্দামিন্নবগী থৌদোকসি মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বগী মচানুপী ৰাংঙল্লোন অমা পোং নিংথৌদা থাজবগী নুপী থিনবদা খম্পাৎকী নিংথৌনা লন্বীদা ঙাইরগা নুপী ফাখিবগী ৰাহৌদগী কুমজা ১৪৬৮ দা "কবো ক্যাং" বু খুদুম চলগে নীংদুনা পোং নিংথৌগী মফমদা মনাই তরুক থাদুনা লাল পাংনবগী হায়হনখি, মনাইশিংদুদা লাল পাংগনি হায়রকখি।

ৰাফম অসি Report on the Easten Frontieer of British India, Capt. R. Boileau Pemberton গী Kingdom of Pong গী লমাই 113-114 গী Para 16, 17, 18 দা ইদুনা য়াওরি -

***16th.** In this state of affairs, Soohoongkhum, in the year 1474 A. D, sent an embassy, headed by a Shan nobleman called Chowlanghiee, to Kyamba, the reigning prince of Muneepoor, requesting a daughter in marriage, which was acceded to; and in the following year, the princess left Muneepoor, for Pong, escorted by Chowlanghiee. On reaching the Sekmoo hill, which is upon the western frontier of the Sumjok territory, the cavalcade was attacked, and the princess carried off by the Rajah of Khumbat, who had been lying in wait at the foot of the hill for

this purpose, with a chosen band of followers. The Pong nobleman Chowlanghiee effected his escape, and reaching Mongmaorong, related the disaster and capture of the princess.

***17th.** Measures were immediately taken to avenge so gross an insult; the king of Pong crossed the Ningthee or Kyendwen river, at the head of a considerable force, and entering the Kubo valley, was joined by the Muneepoor chieftain, with all his men; they besieged Khumbat, which, after an obstinate defence, was carried by assault, and the Rajah made his escape to the southward, on a spotted elephant, by a pass Which still bears his name, and commemorates the event.

***18th.** A tract of country was then made over to the Rajah of Muneepoor by the king of Pong, extending east to the Noajeeree, a range of hills running between the Moo and Kyendwen rivers, which was then established as the boundary between the two countries. South, the limit extended to the Meeyatoung or Meeya hills, and north, to a very celebrated mangoe tree near Moongkhum, between the Noajeeree hills and the Kyendwen river, where, the two princes separated, and returned to their respective capitals.

লাইরিক অসিগী খ্বাইদগী মরু ওই হায়না লৌজরিবা কবো তম্পাক্কী মতাংগা মরী লৈননা থমজনিংবদি মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা অমদি খেকখোম্বা/খেখোম্বগী লৈনবা মরী অদুগী মতাংদনি। মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা মণিপুরগী ৩৮ শুবা নিংথৌনি, চহী ৪১ নিংথৌ ওইখিবা মতিং মথৌনা লৈবা নিংথৌনি, কুমজা ১৪৪৩ দা নোংবালোন লিনথোইঙম্বী মহারানীনা মজা ইবুংঙো ক্যাম্বা পোকই, মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা ফম্বাল তোংদ্রিঙৈ অমদি ক্যাংশিংবু খুদুম চন্দ্রিঙৈ মমাঙদা মহাক্কী মিংলেন্দি থঙৱাই নিংথৌবা হায়না কৌই। কুমজা ১৪৬৭ দা মৈদিংঙু অসি নিংথৌ ফম্বাল কাই। কুমজা ১৪৭০ দা 'কবো ক্যাং' বু মৈদিংঙুনা লান্দানিংবগী মরম মথক্তা থমজখ্রে। খেখোম্বা/খেকখোম্বা নিংথৌবনা মৈতৈ লাম্মী পুদুনা 'ক্যাং' লান্দাবা চৎলি, খরি খোঙবান্দা ঈরোই অমা কৎলি, পোং নিংথৌগা পুন্না লান্দামিন্নদুনা 'কবো ক্যাং' বু ঙমদুনা লোই চল্লি। মতুংদা মরাক্তা লম ১০০ পাকপা 'নিংথি তুরেল' দা হিদা পোং শাদুনা মথক্তা 'সনাগী লিফক' থাদুনা পোং নিংথৌ চৌফ ফকখোম্বগী, মৈদিংঙু থঙৱাই নিংথৌবগী ফম্ফম অমত্তদা ফমদুনা ৱারী শিংবুল লিন্নৈ অমদি

ক্যাংবু ঙমই হায়দুনা থাঙৱাই নিংথৌবগী মমিং ক্যাং ঙম্বদগী ক্যাম্বা হায়নসু খঙনখি। মপুধৌ কংলৈ নিংথৌ পাখঙবদগী চাদা নাওদারকপশিংবু নৌনা অমুক মথং মথং ৱারী শান্নে, মদুদা পোং নিংথৌনা হায়- "ঐদি ফম্বাল তোংবা চহী ৩০ নি। ঐগী চহীনা ৪০ শুরে" হায়বদা মৈতৈ নিংথৌনা হায়- "ঐদি ফম্বাল তোংবা চহী ৩ দমক ঙাইরি, ইশাগী চহীনা ২৭ শুরে" হায়না মশু-মপু থোকপগী নুংঙাইবদু উৎলি। মতাং অসিদা মপু-মশু মিঙ্গৌনবগী মতাংদসু করম্না ওইরকপনো হায়বদুগী হৌরকফমদি থাঙলোন থাঙচৎতা ইবগী মতুং ইন্না অখঙ-অহৈশিংনা থন্বীবদা- "পাখঙবনা লৈসু লৈশোয় য়ান্বীগা লিলানবীগী ২ মা পানদুনা পোংগা পাইখুগা ২ মা পোকএ। ক্রুনা মপিঙঙা ২ মদা পাইখুদা থাঙ কাইরেম্বা পীদুনা মায়কৈ ঙাও-ও শীখিএ। ... পোংদা পীখিবদি তরুং থাঙগী চৈশু থাঙগা ২ মনে" অদুনা পোং হায়বা ৱাহৈ অসি সান নৎত্রগা টাই মরোল নত্তে, ঔৱা মরোলসু নত্তে, পোং হায়বা ৱাহৈসি মৈতৈলোননি। মাও-সান লৈবাক মদুগী মীশিংবু মৈতৈনা পোং কৌরম্বগী মরম অসিনি মথক্তা থমজরিবসি। অসুম্না নোংপোক মায়গৈদা থাখিবা পাখঙবগী মচা পোংগী মমিং লৌদুনা মৈতৈশিংনা পোং কৌখিবনি হায়বগী থাজনবী অদুনা পোং নিংথৌ খেকখোম্বা/খেখোম্বদা মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বনা ইপু কৌখি অদুগা পোং নিংথৌনসু ইশু কৌদুনা চহী য়াম্বা য়ামদবগী নত্তনা। ৱারীশিংদুগী মতুং ইন্না মিঙ্গৌ অসি কৌনখিবনি। ৱারীশিংসি লাই তিনগা নক্লবা ওইরবসু পোংগা মৈতৈগা নক্লবা মরী, হৌরকফম অমত্তা ওইবা, চাদা নাউদা ইপা-ইপু অমত্তগী ঈগী মরীনি হায়বদু তাকই।

পোংগা মৈতৈগা নক্লবা মরী উৎপগী মতাংদা "সোরারেল মচানা খুল্কুম্পা" গী লমাই ৩১-৩৪ ফাওদসু য়াওরী-

After the demise of his father, Khekhomba became the king of Pong. Thereupon his son Chokphalung became the crown prince. King Khekhomb established an excellent relation with King Kiyamba, the Meitei king. The Pong king and the Meitei king jointly invaded and destroyed the Khambat kingdom' ([1]Khambat kingdom: The erstwhile Khambat kingdom, dependent upon the Pong kings was situated in the Kabo valley in what is now called Upper Burma). After their victory over the Khambat king, the two kings shared the same gold seat and ate together from the same gold plate. The Mashu Mapu[2] ([2]Mashu-

Mapu: There is a legend which tells that King Pakhangba, the first historical king of Manipur who ascended the throne in 33 A.D., sent one of his sons, 'Pong' by name to rule the eastern country. As such the Manipuris called the country and its people as Pong after the name of the prince. Since the Pong kings and Meitei kings were believed to be the generations of King Pakhangba, as per the norms of genealogy, they addressed each other as grandfather king and grandson king)., that is, the grandson and the grandfather indicating the Meitei king and the Pong king respectively, then ascertained each others age. Addressing as grandfather king, the Meitei king enquired of Pong king's personal age and also of the legnth of his reign. The Pong king answered that he was thirty years of age and had been king for five years. Calling him as grandson king, the Pong king in turn enquired of Meitei king's personal age and also the length of his reign.

When the Pong king enquired of his age, the Meitie king replied that he was twentyfive years old and had been king for seven years. The Pong king and the Meitei king then decided to partition the territory they jointly conquered. The partition ran thus-on the one side (north) upto the Heinou Khongnembi; on the other side (South) upto Miyantong; and still on the other side (east) upto the Loijeeri hills. This tract of land with the noted boundaries was handed over to King Kiyamba who formally annexed it into the Meitei kingdom'.

The Pong king then enlightened the Meitei king about the Pong customs and manners in respect of the duties and responsibilities of royal attendants; the style of house building; the habits of food and drink; the manners of dressing, etc. The two kings also formed an alliance to wage war against their common foe-the Awas (Burmese), to annihilate them from the surface of the earth; and to make a sea of mud by their flesh; a river of blood by their blood; and a river of bones by their floating bones. They then fixed the time of the invasion of Awa. For this a Khongkanmelei plant (an orchid: Dendrobium species) was uprooted and divided it between themselves. They agreed to meet

again at the same spot with their respective forces when the plant put forth new sprouts after transplantation in their own respective lands. They then returned to each others land.

King Ningthouba is another name of King Kiyamba (1467-1508 A.D.) in whose reign Kabo Valley was annexed to Manipur under a Treaty of Alliance with King Khekhomba, the Pong king. While Pemberton basd on a Shan Chronicle gave the year of annexation as 1475 A.D., the Royal Chronicle of Manipur gave it as 1470 A.D. King Ningthouba should not be confused with his father and predecessor King Ningthoukhomba (1432-1467 A.D.) The Pong king here refers to King Chokphalung, the son and successor of King Khekhomba. It was during the reign of the latter king that IN 1470 A.D. King Kiyamba, (1467-1508 A.D.), the king of Manipur annexed the Kabo Valley to Manipur. Since then the Kabo Valley had been an integrel part of Manipur till its controversial transfer to Burma by the British Government of India on January 9, 1834, following the First Anglo-Burmese war of 1824-26. Manipur was given a compensation of Sicca Rupees 500 per month by the British Government on condition that should the valley again reverts to Manipur, the payment of the compensation money would be ceased from the date of reversion. All this was done by the British arbitrarily in the name of Alliance and Friendship with Manipur but solely to appease Bagyidaw, the defeated but arrogant Burmese monarch. Following the Third Anglo-Burmese War of 1885, and with the fall of Ava kingdom, Burma as a whole was under the rule of the British Government of India. When Burma was separated on 1st April 1937, the compensation amount became the liability of the British Government of Burma.

After India became independent in 1947, the amount paid by the Government of Burma to the Government of India, was in turn passed on to the king of Manipur. Burma became independent on January 4, 1948, and the new Government of Burma was continuing to pay the usual Kabow Valley compensation amount to Manipur through the usual channel. After Manipur was merged with the Union of India on October

15, 1949, the compensation amount paid by the Government of Burma was credited annually to central revenue on the ground that the assets of Manipur became the asssets of the Government of India. That the Government of Burma was continuing to pay the compensation amount till 25th November 1952 is evident from the statement made by Dr. Katju, the then Minister of state for Home Affairs in Parliament in reply to questions raised by Sri L.J. Singh, M.P. and A.G. Guha, M.P. The statement runs thus: "Dr. Katju: In reply to the main question I said that this was in 1834, that is about 118 years ago. The condition was payment of Rs. 500 sica per month which now amount is to more than Rs. 6,000 per annum, and the Government of Burma is paying it." - Lok Sabha Debates

পন্দিট নিংথৌখোংজম খেলচন্দ্রনা ইবা "অরিবা মণিপুরী সাহিত্যগী ইতিহাস" কী লমাই ৪-১২ দসু পোং মৈতৈগী মরিগী মতাংদা য়াওরি -

খৃষ্টনা পোকত্রিঙৈ চহী-চা কয়াগী মমাঙদা মণিপুরদা নিংথৌকাংবনা পানখি। মহাক্কী মচা নিপা কোঙ্গৌই, তেমা, য়াংমা, তেসারোৎ, উরেনহনবা, উরেন খুবা, ঈরেম, খাবী, লাংবা কৌবা মচা মপাল পোকখি। মাগী মচা খরনা লৈবাক অসিদা সুম লেপহৌরগা অতৈনা মায়গৈ অতোপ অতোপ্পদা চৎখিদুনা মণিপুরগী ৱাংমদা খুন্দাখিবগী ৱা লৈথক লৈখারোন, পুয়া লাইরিক্তা য়াওরি।

নিংথৌ কাংবগী মচা খরনা মণিপুরদগী তোঙান তোঙানবা মায়গৈদা খুন্দাখিবগুম্না পাখংবগী মচা অতৈ অতৈনা অতোপ অতোপ্পা মায়গৈদা লৈবাক ঙাকপা চৎখিবগী ৱারী "থাঙলোন থাঙচৎ" কৌবা পুয়া অদুদা ইরিঃ-

"পাখংপনা লৈসুক লৈসোয় য়ামপীকা লিলানপীকা অনীমা পানাতুনা পোংকা পায়খুকা অনীমা পোকএ। ক্রুনা মাপাঙা অনীমাতা। পায়খুতা থাঙ কাইরেম্পা পীতুনা মায়কৈ ঙাকও সিখিএ। থাঙ মহাক্তি ... ... পোংতা পীখিপতি তরুং থাঙকা চৈশু থাঙকা অনীমানে। চৈশু থাঙতি চুমথাঙ মাল্লে। তরুং থাঙতি পোংথা মনা মানবনে।"

পোং নিংথৌশিংগা মৈতৈ নিংথৌশিংগা চান্নচিন্ননা মতম কুইনা তৎনা থানবা য়াদনা মরী লৈনরকপগী খূদম ঐখোয়না মমাঙৈঙগী ৱারী অমসুং লাইরিক কয়াদগী খঙই। "থাঙলোন থাঙচত্তা" হায়রিবা লৈশুক লৈশোই য়াম্বী পান্নদুনা পোকপা

পাখংবগী মচা অমা তরুং থাঙ্গা চৈশু থাঙ্গা পীদুনা পোংদা নোংপোক মায়গৈ ঙাক্লবা থাখি হায়রিবসিনদি পোং নিংথৌশিং অসি মৈতৈ নিংথৌ মচাবা নৎত্রা হায়বদু মফম অসিদা নৈনদুনা য়েংসি।

থাঙলোন থাঙচত্তা পল্লিবা পাখংবা হায়রিবসি করম্বা পাথংবনো? লৈবাক অসিদা তোঙান তোঙানবা যুগতা ১। লৈনুং লোঞ্জা অরিবা পাখংবা, ২। তাংজা লিলা পাখংবা, ৩। লোলাং পাখংবা অমসুং ৪। নোংদা লাইরেন পাখংবা হায়না খঙনবা পাখংবা মরি পানখিবগী অমসুং লৈরম্বগী ৰারী লাইরিক অয়াম্বদা য়াওরি। মণিপুরদা পানখিবা নিংথৌজাগী নিংথৌ নোংদা লাইরেন পাখংবনা নিংথৌ ওইবা চহী ৪৫ শুরক্লবদা শকাব্দ অমা হৌএ"। হায়না চৈথারোন কুম্বাবদা ইরি। খৃষ্টাব্দ ৭৮ দা শকাব্দ অমা হৌখি। মরম অসিনা নোংদা লাইরেন পাখংবনা নিংথৌ ওইখিবসি খৃষ্টব্দ ৩৩ (কনাগুম্বনা খৃ: ৩৪) হায়না ইনরিবসিনি।

মথক্তা হায়খিবা "থাঙলোন থাঙচত্তা" য়াওরিবা পাখংবগী মচা পোংদা তরুং থাঙ্গা চৈশু থাঙগা পীদুনা নোংপোক মায়গৈ ঙাকউ হায়দুনা থাখি হায়রিবা অসি লাইরিক অসিদা (থাঙলোন থাঙচত্তা) পাল্লিবা পাখংবা অসি নোংদা লাইরেন পাখংবা ওইগনি অদুগা পোং লৈবাক্কী অহানবা নিংথৌনি হায়রিবা "খুল লাই" অসি লৈশুক লৈশোই য়াম্বী লৌদুনা পোকপা পাখংবগী মচা নোংপোক মায়গৈ ঙাকউ শীখি হায়না মৈতৈগী লাইরিক "থাঙলোন থাঙচও" ইরিবা পোং অসি শোয়দনা ওইগনি। মরমদি নোংদা লাইরেন পাখংবনা মণিপুরদা। খৃষ্টাব্দ ৭৭৭ তা পোং নিংথৌ মর্গনৌ (Murgnow) শিরবদা মচা নিপা সুকামফানা পোংগী সিংহাসন কাখি। সুকামফা হায়রিবা নিংথৌ অসিগী মিং অহানবদা সামঙাম কৌরম্মী। সামঙাম কৌরম্বদগী সুকামফা কৌখিবগী মরম "সোরারেন মচানা খুনগুম্বা অমসুং পোংগা মৈতৈগী লময়েন লাইরিক্তা" অসুম্না ইরি ঃ-

"করিগী মমিং হোংবনো হায়বদি নিংথৌ সনা শঙ্গায় শারগে হায়বগী মনাই মখুন লৈপাক পুম্নমক নিংথৌনচিংনা চৎতুনা উ য়াল্লুরবু লাইথাপা কপো খাচিপু য়াম্হোকলুদুনা থৌরী চিংলিঙৈদা উনুংদা লৈবা কৈনা চেম্হোকলকতুনা মীগী মফি মুল্লেএ অদুগা মখ্বাঙদা য়েৎলে। মীগী মরক্তা কৈসুং য়াওনা চিংলে। অদুবু উরাউবনা উরে। হি: করিনো মীগা কৈগা তিন্নরা করম উ চিংমিন্নবনো ঐখোয়গী নিংথৌ অসিদি থোইনা য়াইফবা নিংথৌনে হায়না কৈবু য়াওনা উরাউনরকপবু নিংথৌনা তারদুনা হংলকলে, অঙম্বা পুম্নমকনা খুমলকএ - হে নিংথৌ ওম্হোকপনে। করম য়াইফবনো সনা শঙ্গায় শাববু কৈ য়াওনা উ চিংলৈএ হায়না খুমলবদা নিংথৌদি

য়ামনা হরাউরে। অদু ওইরবদি ইমিংসু হোংসে হায়না কৈগী লৌনা সুকামফা কৌরে, লৈপাক পুম্নমকসু খঙলো হায়না মিং হোংখি।”

নিংথৌ সুকামফানা পোংদা পাল্লিঙৈদো মনাউ নিপা সামলোংফানা দিগ্বিজয় চৎখি। মহাক্না অহানবদা নোংপোক মায়গৈ জয় তৌরগা নোংচুপলোমদা কোন্না চৎখি। নোংচুপ মায়গৈ জয় তৌবা চৎপদা সামলোংদা ময়াম্লুং সুকামফা নিংথৌনা পীখিবা খূৎশূ খূৎলাই হী য়াই মমিং “পোংগা মৈতৈগা লময়েন লাইরিক্তা” থারিবদি ১। য়াই হীকোক মানবা য়েংবমক্তা মী খিবিক্কী পূকনীং হূবা, শুক্মৎপা ঙন্বা য়াই অমা, ২। কবাকথাঙ য়াইওইবা হাইরবদা মী মক্তা তূপ্পা ঙন্বা থাঙ অমা, ৩। তা য়াইওইবা অমদি থিল্লবদা মখূন লীশীং থোকপা অমা, ৪। লীরুং য়াইওইবা, খীংবা মক্তা নোং খাকপগুন্বা, লীরী হাপতুনা কাপ্লবদি তেন অমনা লীশীং লীশীং থোকপা তেন অমা, ৫। চূঙ্গোয় য়াইওইবা খূৎলাই খিবিক্না চঙবা ঙমদরবা অমা, ৬। থৌরী কোঙ্গোই য়াইওইবা পুল্লো হায়রগা মথন্না পুনবা অমা, ৭। থেঙ্গু য়াই ওইবা শুরো হায়বদা মথন্না শুবা অমা” অসিনচিংবা খূৎলাই মরম নীপান্নি। শামলোংনা নোংচুপ মায়গৈদা বাসা লৈবাক্ক চিংবা জয় তৌরুরগা শগোল শামুনচিংবা লোইহাপোৎ ময়ামগা লোয়ননা নোংপোক মায়গৈরোমদা চৎনবা অশম্বা লম্বীরোমদা লাকতুনা ময়াং লৈবাক্তা থুংলরে, গ্বায় ঈ, খেবু চীংচেং লান্না লাক্তনা মৈতৈ লৈবাকী ঙাপ্রুম চীংচেংদা থুংলরে। মাগী শগোল শামু শামী লানমী ময়াম অদুনা নেৎলবদি য়ামনা মাঙলগনি হায়না খন্দুনা শামলোংনা মণিপুরগী কোনুং ইম্ফাল কংলৈরোমদা লাক্তদুনা অৱাংলোমদা চৎখ্রে। পোং নিংথৌগী মনাউ নিপা শামলোংনা নোংচূপলোমগী লৈবাক ময়াম ঙমলূরগা হল্লকপদা মৈতৈগী কোনুংলোমদা চঙঙমদ্রে হায়বা তারদুনা মৈদিংঙু খোঙতেকচানা তান্নদুনা ঐগী লৈবাক্তা চঙলমদনা করিগী চৎপিখিবনো হায়না কৌরুবদা শামলোংদি থৌবাল (তুরেল) মরু য়ৌরমলে। মৈতৈ নিংথৌনা ঐগীদা করিগী চঙঙমদবনো হায়নবদা মহাকনা মাগী শামী লানমী শগোল শামু অয়াম্বদি মরৈবাকলোমদা চৎহনখ্রগা চঙলমদ্রবদি ফৎত্রে হায়দুনা মী খরগা লোয়ননা লাক্তুনা ক্রাং ইংখোলদা থুংলে, অদুদগী অপোং ইংখোন্দা (পোং হিংগোন্দা) লৈবগা মৈতৈ নিংথৌগা উনদুনা ৱারম অচেৎপা খৈবিক ঙাঙনরে। শামলোংনা মৈতৈ নিংথৌগা লোয়ননা কংলা মেন অমসুং নুংপাক উববদা মহাক্না মৈতৈ নিংথৌ নহাক্কী নুংপাক সংসারগী লৈপাক মখোয় ওইবা মফম অসিদা হয়েং মতম অমদা বাসাগী পণ্ডিত অমনা, খাকীদগী পণ্ডিত অমা, ঔৱাদগী পণ্ডিত অমা, পোংদগী পণ্ডিত অমা, মহাক্কী মৈতৈ লৈপাক্কী পণ্ডিত মরিগা নূংপাক অসিগী মথক্তা ফমদুনা পুরান ফাক্তুনা

ৰায়েন তৌনবগদবনে হায়খি। শামলোংনা মৈতৈ নিংথৌগা কোন্না পায়নরল্লগা নোংপোকলোমদা হনখি।

শামলোংনা মণিপুরদা লাক্লম্বা অসি পোংগা মৈতৈগা লময়েন লাইরিক্তদি মৈদিংঙু খোংতেকচাগী সনা হকক্তান (খৃ: ৭৬৩-৭৭৩) অদুগা চৈথারোন কুম্বাবদদি মৈদিংঙু নাউথিংখোংগী (মৈদিংঙু খোঙতেকচাবু পোকপা) মতমদনি। শকাব্দ ৬২০ (খৃ: ৬৯৮) দা পোং নিংথৌ শুকানফাগী মনাউ শামলোংনা পাসা য়ৌনা লোইচল্লুরগা মৈতৈরোমদা থোরকতুনা অপোং ইংখোন্দা লৈরল্লগা অৱাংলমদা ঈরিন মক রোমদা চৎখি হায়না ই।

"In the year 777 A.D. Murgnow died leaving two sons, called Sookampha and Samlongpha of whom the eldest Sookampha succeeded to the throne of Pong.

Samlong, the second brother, was dispatched Sookampha at the head of a powerful force, to subdue first the countries to the eastward, including probaly the principality of Bhumo, which extends from the left bank of the Irrawattee river to the frontier of Yunan: this expedition was successful and Samlongpha again leaving Mongmaorong, is described as having arrived in the western country of the Basa king, which probaly means Banga. and having received his submssion proceeded to Tripurah, where he was equally successful. From Tripurah, he marched back across the hills, and desconded into the Muneepoor Valley near Moeerang, a village on the western bank of the Logtak lake.

The Fact of this visit is also recorded in the ancient cronicles of Muneepoor, though the period assigned to it is carher by Sixty years than that given in the Shan Chronicle.

Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India by Capt. R. B. Pemberton (1835).

মখা তানা অমুক্কা হন্না থমজনিংবদি পাখঙবগী মচা পোংদা তরুং থাঙগা চৈশু থাঙগা পীদুনা থাখি হায়বদুদা পল্লিবা পাখঙবা অসি নোংদা লাইরেন পাখঙবা ওইগনি অদুগা পোং লৈবাক্কী অহানবা নিংথৌনি হায়রিবা "খুল লাই" অসি লৈশু লৈশোয় য়াম্বী লৌদুনা পোকপা পাখঙবগী মচা নোংপোক মায়গৈ ঙাকউ শিনখিবা শোইদনা ওইগনি। মরমদি নোংদা লাইরেন পাখঙবনা নিংথৌ ওইনা

পানখিবসি কুমজা ৩৩ দগী ১৫৪ ফাওবনি, অদুগা পোংগী অহানবা নিংথৌ "খুল লাই" না কুমজা ৮০ দা পোংগী নিংথৌ ওই। ৱাফমসি "Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India দসু য়াওরি" From Khool liee, the first king whose name is recorded in the chronicle and whose rigen is dated as for back as the 80th year of the Christian era হায়না ইরি। অদুবু নোংদা লাইরেন পাখঙবগা পোং নিংথৌ খুল লাইগা অনী অসি মতম অমত্তগী নিংথৌ ওইরবসু পাখঙবনা পোং নিংথৌদগী পোকপা হাল্লি অমদি শীজিন্নরিবা মিং "খুল লাই" হায়রিবসি মৈতৈলোননি, খুল হায়বদি লৈকাই খরনা পুনবা লম, লাই হায়বসিদি খ্বাইগী মপু, খ্বাইগী মপুদি লৈবাক নিংথৌবু খঙনৈ, অরিবা লোন্দদি নিংথৌবু লায়য়িংথৌ হায়না খঙনৈ, অদুনা নিংথৌবু লাইগী মশকনি হায়না লৌনৈ। অদুনদি পোং নিংথৌ খেকখোম্বা/খেখোম্বগা মৈতৈ নিংথৌ ক্যাম্বগা অনী অসি পু অমত্তদগী হায়বদি নোংদা লাইরেন পাখঙবদগী লাক্লবা মারী লৈরবদি শোয়দনা মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বনা পোং নিংথৌদা ইপু অদুগা পোং নিংথৌ খেকখোম্বা/খেখোম্বনা মৈতৈ নিংথৌ ক্যাম্বদা ইশু কৌফম থোকই মরমদি নিংথৌ ক্যাম্বদি মৈতৈ নিংথৌ শুরোল ৩৪ শুবনি অদুগা পোং নিংথৌদি শুদ্রি।

অসিগুম্বা মপু মশুগী অমদি ঈগী মরী ওইবা করম্না 'সনা লীফক' মথক্তা সনা তাঙবনা থানা ফমদুগী, স্নরুক অমত্তদা হামিন্নদুনা (চাকলুক অমত্তদা তিন্ননা চামিন্নদুনা) সনাগী লি (ঈশিং থক্লবা পাত্র) অমত্তদা ফানমিন্নদুনা নুংশিনা ৱারী শান্নমিন্নরিবনি। মতুংদা মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বগী লৈচিং পুরেল 'খ্বাই লৈশাংখোম্ব' গা পোং নিংথৌগী মন্ত্রি 'চাকপাক টে দে' গী লম য়েন্নৈ- "মৈদিংঙু নিংথৌগী লমনা নোংপোকলোমদা নুংথি ৱাংমা লান্দুনা 'লোইজরি তিল্লান চীং' মখেবু মৈতৈ নিংথৌগী লমখৈ খঙনবা লৈনুংদগী য়ুংখৎতুনা থন্মী। মখারোমদা 'তখেল বিশখাও' মখৈ, নোংচুপলোমদা 'কাছার সাসুগ্রাম' মখৈ, অৱাংলোমদনা 'তখাও শিবশাগর' লম অসিগী মনুংদি পোং নিংথৌনা খূৎ থিংজিন্দবা" হায়না মপু-মশু লম য়েন্নরে। ৱাফমসি Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India দসু ইরি- "In the year 1475, during the reign of the Rajah Kyamba; when the refractory tributary of Khembat, at the time dependant upon the kings of Pong, was attacked and expelled form this territory by the united forces of Pong and Munneepoor, and the Kebo

Valley was formally annexed to the latter country.'' ৱাফমসি চৈথারোল কুম্বাবদসু ইরি- '' পোংগী লমদি হৈনৌ খোঙনেম্বগী মখৈনে, মৈতৈগী লমদি মুংখোং মৱাইগী মখৈনে, নোংপোক লমদা লোইচারিগী মখৈ, মখা লমতি মিয়াতোং কৌবা চীং হৈনৌ খোঙনেম্বা পোকপগী মখৈ, খরি লৈবাক অয়াম্বা পূম্বা খাইরমএ। শেমশোক য়িম্মাঙদি পোংগী লমনে, য়ুমনিঙদি মৈতৈগী লমনে'' হায়না ইরি। মতুংদা হন্নরসি তৌনরবদা পোং নিংথৌগী মঙক্তা পুদুনা পুজরিবা ''ফাইরা'' হায়না কৌবা ''লাই'' অদুগী মরমদা ৱারী কয়ামুক শারবদা মঙকশমদগী লৌথোরক্তুনা মশু ক্যাম্বা নিংথৌগী মঙকশমদা সনাগী ক্বাগোক্কা লোয়ননা হুক্তুনা ফাইরাবু পুরুম লৈপায়নরল্লগা, পূক্লীং অৱাবা ওইনা হনখি। মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা নিংথৌসু লান্মীশিংগা লোয়ননা হল্লক্তুনা খুরাই হাওবা লম্মাংদোং সনা শঙ্গাইদা লাই অসিবু লৌথোক্তুনা লুখুম যাত্রা মখোঙ ময়াদা থমখি। মতুংদা ফুরা লাই য়ূম অমা শাদুনা 'শ্রীবিষ্ণু' নি হায়বা খঙদুনা বামোন লমবোইবনা ঈরাৎ পূজা তৌহনখি। অসুম্না পোং নিংথৌগা ক্যাম্বগা লম য়েন্নদুনা কুম ১৪৭০ দগী কবো তম্পাক মণিপুরগী ওইদুনা লাকই।

অৱাগা মণিপুরগগী মরক্তা কাবো তম্পাক্কী ৱাফম

কবো তম্পাক মণিপুরগী করম্না ওইদুনা লাকই হায়বগী মতাং মথক্কী পন্দুপশিংদা শুগাইনা ইজখ্রে, অৱাগা মণিপুরগা লৈনবা মরীদগীদি কবো সান (পোং) শিংগা লৈনবা মরী অমদি ঈ মরীনি হায়বদু তোঙান তোঙানবা পুয়াশিংদা য়াওবা ৱাফমশিংসু থমজখ্রে। থেংলবসু ঙল্লবসু অৱাগা মৈতৈগা লৈনবা মরীসু য়াম্না লৈ, য়েৎনবসু য়াম্না লৈ হায়বদু থমজনিংই অমদি কবো তম্পাক মণিপুরগী ওইফম থোকই হায়বগী নৈনজনিংই অমদি বৃটিশ লৈঙাক্কী মতম মতমগী ওইরিবা তৌরিবা থৌশিল থৌরাংসু হোদ্রোং হোনা উবা ফংগনি। ৱাফমসি মখাদা য়ান্ন চেরোলশিংসু শুগাইনা থমজরক্কনি। বৃটিশনা মখোয়গী অপান্বা অমদি দরকারগী য়েংলগা মণিপুরগী ঙমখৈগী ৱাফম অমা হেক্তা ঙাক্লিংলগা ঙাকপা, পীথোক্লিংলগা পীথোকপা হায়বসি য়াফম থোক্তে, হায়রিবা মরী লৈনবা ৱাফম খুদিংমক লাইরিক্তা ইশিন্দুনা থম্বগী তঙাইফদবা অদু লৈব্রাহায়বসিসু ফাওজে। হেন্না হেন্না তৌথোক্তুনা নৈনবা থিগৎপগী মথৌ তারি অমদি নোংচুপলোমদগীদি নোংপোক্লোমদনা হেন্না হকচিন্না নৈনদুনা মণিপুরগী পুৱারী হেন্না ময়েক শেংনা উবা ফংগনি হায়বসিসু ফাওজে। কবো তম্পাক্কী মতাংসি Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India গী Section-3. Kingdom of Pong গী para 23 দগী 33 ফাওবদসু ফজনা ইরি-

***23rd**, About this time, two princes of Pong, called Mongpo and Kyathon, fled to Rajah Gureeb Nuwaz of Muneepoor, whose career of conquest has been noticed in the second section of this report, and solicited his protection against the Burmahs: he attacked and destroyed the town of Meetoo, and establishing the two princes at Moongkhong, in the month of May, bestowed his daughter Yenjeejoyaee in marriage on the eldest. From Moongkhong, they returned in August to Mongmaorong, the

ancient capital of Pong, where the elder brother reigned for a short and uncertain period; Chowmokhum (Mongpo) was succeeded by the younger of two sons named Chowkhoolseng, in whose time arose the Burmese dynasty of Mooksoo, with its founder Alompra, about the year 1752, A. D, from which period, even a nominal independence has ceased to exist, and this once extensive empire, stretching to Assam, Tripurah, Yunan, and Siam, has been thoroughly dismembered, its princes are no longer known, and its capital is ruled by a delegate from Ava.

24th. From the mountains which intervene between this ancient kingdom and the valley of Assam, three subordinate chains run south to about the 23rd parallel of latitude, and divide the whole tract of country into three principal valleys, through which flow the rivers Ningthee or Kyendwen, the Moo, and the Irawattee, all deviating but in a very trifling degree from the direction of the meridian, and rendering the valleys through which they pass remarkable for their fertility. There are several minor streams flowing into these three principal ones, of which the Ooroo, falling into the Ningthee, and the Mezashwélee and Nanyenkhyoung into the Irawattee, on its western bank, are those most generally known and most extensively useful, in affording facilities of communication, between the towns and villages not situated on the banks of the larger rivers.

25th. Between the mountains which have been before mentioned as forming the eastern boundary of the Muneepoor valley, and the Ningthee river, there is a narrow strip of level country called the Kubo valley, which, commencing from the foot of the hills in lat. $24^0\ 30'$ north, extends south to $22^0\ 30'$, where it terminates on the left bank of the Kathé Khyoung, or Muneepoor river, which falls into the Ningthee, and marks the southern limit of the Kulé Rajah's territory.

***26th.** The term Kubo is employed by the people of Muneepoor to designate not only the country of the Shans, but that extensive race itself, Whose extreme western locality was marked by the Kubo valley, which together with the tract on the opposite bank of the Ningthee river, extending to the Naojeeree hills, was

called by them Mieethiee Kubo, and by the Burmese, Kathé Shan; while that portion of Shan comprised between the eastern foot of the Noajeeree hills and the right bank of the Irawattee river, was Awa Kubo, or Mrelap Shan, and the space from the latter river to the western foot of the frontier hills of Yunan was Kubo or Shanwa, which preserved its independance to a much later period. The boundaries of these several subdivisions of the ancient Pong kingdom have fluctuated with the success or failure of the Burmese arms; but all concurring testimony proves, that whatever may have been the temporary successes of either party, the final dismemberment of the Pong territory was not effected earlier than in the reign of the celebrated Burmese king Alompra; the Shans availing themselves of every opportunity to shake off the foreign yoke, and many of them up to the present hour tendering but an imperfect and partial homage.

***27th.** Between the Kubo valley and the Ningthee river, there is an uninhabited range of hills called the Ungoching, which has been before described, and across which are the several passes from Muneepoor to the latter river. The valley itself is divided into three principalities, those of Sumjok, called by the Burmese Thoungthwoot, Khumbat, and Kulé. The first and last are still governed by descendants of the original Shan chieftains, who were dependant upon Mongmao. rong, but Khumbat appears never to have regained its former prosperity, after its destruction by the united forces of Pong and Muneepoor; and during the Burmese supremacy, their principal officer on this frontier derived his title from it, though Tummoo was always his place of residence, and the head-quarters of the military force of the province.

28th. The Kubo valley, when viewed from the heights above it, presents a vast expanse of dark primeval Saul forest, in the very heart of which cleared spaces are discerned, varying from two to six or eight miles in circumference, as the spot happens to be the site of a village or town. In this respect, it offers a very remarkable contrast to the Muneepoor valley, which is free from forest of every description, and resembles the bed of a vast alpine

lake, which the physical peculiarities of the surrounding country almost necessarily prove to have been its original condition. The characteristic differences of the streams are no less remarkable: those of Kubo flow with extraordinary velocity over beds invariably composed of water-worn pebbles, and the stream itself is as clear as crystal; those, on the contrary, which pass through the central portions of the Muneepoor valley, move with far less rapidity, the stream holds much earthy matter in suspension, and the beds are generally of a light sandy or stiff clay soil, with scarcely a pebble of any description. In Kubo, during the cold season of the year, every stream is fordable, and in few is the water so much as knee-deep. In the rains, on the contrary, they rush over their highly inclined beds with a velocity too great for the power of an elephant to stem, and the whole country between the Ungoching hills and the Khumbat and Maglung rivers is at this time frequently covered with one vast sheet of water. Fortunately, they rise and fall with nearly equal rapidity, and unless the rain has been very general and heavy, the larger streams may be crossed on rafts or dingees in about 30 hours after its cessation.

29th. Sickness in its most appalling form of jungle fever and ague prevails in every part of this valley during the rainy season; foreigners of every description, including even the people of Muneepoor, are equally the victims of its attacks, and yet the original Shans, by whom it has always been occupied, are remarkable for their athletic frames, their hardihood and vigour, and for a longevity fully equal to that attained by the inhabitants of more salubrious spots.

30th. The two northern districts of this valley, those of Sumjok and Khumbat, contained, previous to the late war, a population of about 10,000 inhabitants, who all then fled to the the Sumjok Rajah having come across, and tendered his submission to the Munee poor Rajah, his followers returned, and were gradually establishing themselves in their old villages: a change in the political relations of the country, however,

compelled them to fly into Muneepoor, and seek an asylum there from the threatened vengeance of the Burmahs,

31st. From the termination of the war, the right of possession to the Sumjok and Khumbat divisions of this strip of country, included between the right bank of the Ningthee river and the eastern base of the hills, which separate Kubo from Muneepoor, had been keenly disputed by the Burmahs and Muneepoorees, and the documents adduced by either party had been examined with the most laborious care by Major Burney, Captain Grant, and myself: the result of our investigations were submitted to Government in a series of the most detailed reports, and it was finally determined to allow the Burmahs to have it, as a measure of political expediency, and as one likely to concilate and gratify their king.

***32nd.** In a letter from Government of the 16th March, 1833, to the Resident of Ava, declaring this resolution, he is desired on his return to Ava to announce to the king, that the supreme Government still adheres to the opinion that the Ningthee formed the proper boundary between Ava and Muneepoor; but that in consideration for His Majesty's feelings and wishes, and in the spirit of amity and good will subsisting between the two countries, the supreme Government congents to the restoration of the Kubo valley to Ava, and to the establishment of the boundary line at the foot of the Yoomadoung hills."

***33rd.** The right of Muneepoor to the territory in question having been thus formally acknowledged, a compensation was granted to the Rajah of that country for the loss of it, which his son and successor has ever since continued to receive from the supreme Government; the Burmah authority again prevails in Kubo, and Tummoo either is or will shortly become the head-quarters of the Khumbat Woon, or principal Burmese authority on this frontier.

অদুগা মথক্কী Report অসিমক্কী Section-2 গী para 28 তগী 31 ফাওবদসু অসুম্না ইরি-

28th. Rejecting, as totally unworthy of attention, the Hindoo origin claimed by the Muneepoorees of the present day, we may safely conclude them to be the descendants of a Tatar colony, which probably emigrated from the north-west borders of China during the sanguinary conflicts for supremacy, which took place between the different members of the Chinese and Tatar dynasties, in the 13th and 14th centuries; at which time, there was an extensive kingdom called Pong, occupying the country between the frontiers of Yunan, and the hills separating the Kubo valley from Muneepoor: extending north apparently to the mountains which bound Assam on the south-east, and south, as far down as the parallel of 23°35'. In the records of Muneepoor, however, their history is traced from the 30th year of the Christian Era down to the year 1714, in which period they number a succession of 47 kings, the average length of whose reigns is thus made to amount to upwards of 35 years; in this long period, we have but one event of any importance recorded, which is said to have taken place in the year 1475, during the reign of the Rajah Kyamba; when the refractory tributary of Khumbat, at that time dependent upon the kings of Pong, was attacked and expelled from his territory by the united forces of Pong and Muneepoor, and the Kubo valley was formally annexed to the latter country, in virtue of an alliance which had then taken place between a daughter of Kyamba of Muneepoor, and the king of Mogaung, the capital of the Pong dominions. From 1475 to 1714, the date of accession of the Rajah Gureeb Nuwaz or Pamhieeba, nothing of any importance is recorded in the meagre annals of Muneepoor; but from this period, we find the people assuming a position of peculiar interest: emerging from their mountain strongholds, they wage successful war in the fertile valley of the Irrawattee, attack and reduce the most important Burmese towns and villages, on the banks of the Moo, Kyendwen, and Irrawattee rivers, and at last plant their standards in the capital itself. The truth of this portion of their historical annals receives most unexpected and satisfactory corroboration, from the records of Ava, in which all the principal circumstances are narrated, nearly

as we find them in the chronicles of Muneepoor, with a trifling variation of 3 or 4 years in the dates assigned to the different events, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to the researches of Lient-Colonel Burney, the Resident of Ava.

29th. Pamhaeeba, more generally known in Muneepoor by the title of Gureeb Nuwaz, ascended the throne as before remarked in 1714, and very shortly after, commenced that career of conquest which we find recorded in the Burmese annals. In 1725, he attacked and defeated a Burmese force ‘ at the mouth of the Maglung river; the following year repulsed an army of 80,000 men, which had penetrated into the valley, and captured three entire divisions. In 1735, he crossed the Ningthee river, attacked and destroyed the town of Myedoo, on the banks of the Moo river, and carried off numerous captives. Two years subsequently, he successively defeated two Burmese armies, amounting to 7,000 foot, 700 horse, and 20 elephants, and devastated the whole country from the banks of the Khodoung Khyoung to Deebayen. In 1788, he again crossed the Ningthee river, attacked and dispersed a Burmese army of 15,000 foot, 3,000 horse and 80 elephants; and at the termination of the rains of the same year, at the head of a force of 20,000 men, marched between the Burmese army, three divisions of which occupied the towns of Mutseng, Deebayen, and Myddoo, and to use the languase of the Burmese historians, “without stopping,” at tacked and carried the stockaded positions around the ancient capital of Zakaing, of which he obtained possession. Religious fanaticism appears to have stimulated the Muneepoorees to this last act of successful daring for the Burmese chronicles record the name of a Brahmin, who is said to have assured them, that they would be preserved from all evil by drinking and bathing is the waters of the Irrawattee river.

30th. In 1739, Gureeb Nuwaz, aided, it is mid, by the Cacharees, again invaded Ava with a force of 20,000 men; but failing in an attack on a Burmese force stockade at Myedoo, he was deserted by his allies, and after suffering much loss, was compelled to retire to the strongholds of his country. He appears

to have remained inactive on the frontier until the year 1749, when he again crossed the Ningthee river, and marching along its left bank with an army of 20,000 foot and 3,000 horse, encamped near the confluence of the Kyendwen and Irrawattee rivers, waiting for a favourable opportunity, to cross the latter river, and attack the capital: the most formidable preparations were made to oppose him, and he appears to have been shaken from his purpose by one of those trifling incidents, which to the superstitions mind of savage are proofs of the will of heaven. During the night, his standard was blown down, and under the influence of this minister omen, he was glad to negotiate rather than fight presenting a daughter about 12 years of age to the king of Ava, immediately commenced a retreat by the road of Myedoo towards his country. Near the Moo river, he was attacked by the Koees, a fierce tribe inhabiting that part country, he quickly subdued, and resuming his journey reached the mouth of the Maglung river, called By the Burmese the Yoo Kkyonng. Here he was met by his son Oogut Shah, or Kakeelalthaba, who upbraided him with the unsuccessful termination of his expedition, and with having tendered homage to the king of Ava, by the presentation of his daughter: these remonstrances produced so strong a feeling of disaffection among the troops, that Gareeb Nuwaz was deserted by all but 500 men, with whom he again retired, for the avowed purpose of soliciting aid from the king of Ava, against his rebellious son. He resided for a short time at Tseengain, and gave a daughter in marriage to the Tonngngoo Raja, under whose protection he remained until Ava was destroyed by the Peguers: when in an attempt to re-enter Muneepoor, he was met by the emissaries of Oogut Shah at the month of the Maglung river, and cruelly murdered, together with his eldest son, Shamcrhaee, and all the principal men of the court, who had shared his compulsory exile. Oogut Shah was however soon expelled from the throne by his brother Burat Shah, who was raised to the regal dignity by the unanimous voice of his subjects. He reigned but two years, and on his death, was succeeded by Gouroosham, the eldest son of Shamshaee, an act

of justice by which the direct succession of the line was again restored.

31st. The victorious career of Greeb Nuwaz clearly prove, That during his reign, the Muneepoorees had acquired very an considerable power; and as the events just narrated are drawn almost exclusively from Burmese historical works, and are the acknowledgments of a defeated enemy, all suspicion of their truth mud cease to exist. The Muneepoorees are now enjoying security against a recurrence of the invasions, which have reduced them to their present comparatively fallen state, and there is every reason to believe, that in the course of a few years they will regain their pristine vigour, and whenever necessary, again pour their troops across the Ningthee river, into the heart of the Burmeee territories, as the faithful and grateful allies of the British Government.

মখাতানা পণ্ডিত নিংথৌখোংজম খেলচন্দ্রগী ''পরিষদকী অরিবা মণিপুরী'' ৱারেং লাইরিক্কী লমাই ৯৫-১০০ দা ঔৱাগা মহারাজগা লান্থেংনবা হাইবশিদসু শুগাইনা য়াওরি-

মৈদিংঙু গরিবনিৱাজ মহারাজনা শমশোক ঙমদুনা কোল্লোয় শঙ্গায়দা ৱারথুংলবা কোরৌ নুমিৎ মরিনি শুদরিঙৈদা মদাইরেম মংশা তখেল লৌশিংবনা ইনুং শোরায়মদা হুয়েন লালাপাউ তমলরে। ঔৱা তোঙদোই নিংথৌনা ৱাতাথীরকএ। ময়ুম পোইরৈ মৈতৈ নিংথৌ অসিদি খাম্রন ঐবু চঙনা নময়ে। মমোম তম্ফা ৱাংঙমলোনবু মরান লুহোংখোংদোংবিরক্কে হায়শিন্ননা ইংথি শেল্লোয় ঈদগী ফোংতো হিঙাই ফম্বা পুম্নমাবু কাইনা হুনখিয়ে। ইয়ু মোংয়োং মঙদ্রা নিংথৌগী ফোংদো সনা হিসুঙ শীংজঙ লৈতোরয়চন্না চকমোম খান্বী মৈ থাদোকলম্মে। লাইরেন ৱাকরৈ মখুনেৎ তোংচেং শেনকোই লোকপনা ইংথি ঈৱান থানখিয়ে। ইরোয় শোংশুক তানদবসুঙ কাওরেন শনশু হোইগুমনা খোমথোকখিয়ে। খাম্রল ঐবু মীনমলে তরম চৌথাপ লানচিংবা তরাং তেকৱা লানচিংবা-ও তরুং খুৎওইননা ঔৱা তেংগোল তরা শুনা হুয়েন লান কাখিও হায়না থৌশীখোনগী নতাইরেম ইখোয়বু তন্না রিন্বী মপাল য়াল্লে, ইরোই কাংপোৎ খোমলরে, শীংজা ৱাইকোই ফদরে হায়না ইনুং শোরায়মাদা মংশা তখেল লৌশিংবনা হুয়েন লালপাউ তমলরে। লাইরেন মৈতে ঙুনা কংলা য়াইপুং থীন্না মতাইরেম পোইরৈ অথৌ লিচা হেপ্পা পুমনমকপু পাউ কৌখৎলবগা ইতাইরেম পোইরৈ অথৌ লিচা হেপ্পশিংও ঔৱা

চৌথোপ লানচিংবা তরুং তেকৱা লানচিংবা অনীমানা তরুং খুৎওইননা ঔৱা তেংগোল তরা শুনা হুয়েল লাল কায়কলে হায়রে। ইতাইরেম পোইরৈ অথৌ লিচা হেপ্পশিংও ৱাংলেন পুংজাম্পু পনফরোইএ হায়না মৈতেংঙু খোংনা ময়াঙম্বা মতাইরেম পোইরৈ অথৌ লিচা পুন্নমাবু ঙাইরোইননা ইমুং শোয়ারমাদা শীংচেপ মৈরা হাইচাউ থান্না লাংগোই খোঙওইননা হুয়েন লান্তাখিরে। কংলৈ লম্মখা লাল্লোই লম্মরু চখা শল্লুং থোংবু খোংলেন পান্বে লানখিয়ে। ৱাংখৈ লমদাং ইন্না ইনু শোয়ায়মদা থোঙ্গাংবী লমনুং শবু ঙমলোন্ননা চেংলৌ শামন উয়াম পোকপবু ফৈনা শম্ ঙাংচীং চীংলুকোক চখাবা শল্লুংখেন গাকোন নোংদম ঈবু ঙমলোন্ননা খোইবু চীংয়ায় খায়না মংশা লমলেন ইনখিরে। মংশা লৌগে কোই তুহাং লমনুংশিদা মনোংমৈ খান্নন মপোংকনবু কোরৌ থমথোং খোংগুমনা কুমগা থাগী নোংখোংগুম খুদোং থিনকাপ কুংনা থা তেনবী খোইখাই তম্বনা লোইদাম ইঙা নোংজু তমনা শোক্লরে। খান্নন মমায় লৈনদা পোইরৈ মমায় ওন্নদনা হুয়েন লাল শোক্লববু খান্নন মমায় লৈবিদ্রবগী লাইরেন মৈতেংঙুনা মখোঙ মালেম লৈদা কুমনা লীকলাই শমু খোঙখপ তৈনা খৌশাখিয়ে। তয়ম নখোয়বু খোইমা করিগী নমায় লৈরকপনো লাইরেন ঐবু লৈয়ে। লাইরেন ইপা মৈতেংঙু তুবী চরাইরোংবা খারম তুশুক ঙম্বা মপারি পানবা হাথনোংবু থারৌফবা কৈরেন নাউশোংবদা শোঙলৌ ফাবা ঐবু লৈয়ে। তয়ম নখোয়বু খোয়মা নমায় লৈগনো হায়না চীন মৈরী থোকনা মালেম লৈফাও তুনা খৌশারবদা মতাইরেম পোইরৈ অথৌলিচা হেপ্পা পুন্নমসুং লাইরেন মরোং চুংফুখোন কচেং থাঙয়ান খোনগীবু শেনবী মনোংমৈবু শোং কিদনা লাংগোই শাথৌ খোই তিমেন নমহুন্ননা হুয়েল লান শোক্লরে। চেকশা তানবা মীখনখাইনা লাংগোই শাথৌ থোইনা খান্নল চৈরক খায়না ঔৱা চৌথাপ লানচিংববু তিমেন খুৎনা ফংনা থিন্নরে। লাইরেন ৱায়রা মতেঞ্চা থোকপা লাঞ্চেন মৈকাপ্পীবু শঙাইশেল থৈবা পাইবগুম ৱায়র তেনৱায়রবগী ঔৱা তেংগোল মনিন নাইববু পাংথং কাংচাই তমনা থুগায়রে, খান্নল পামতান্নরে, শেনবী নেৎচেৎ য়াল্লে হায়দবরা? হুয়েন লান্নিগীদি ঔৱা চৌথাপ লানচিংববু কাইনা হুল্লে। লাইজা তরেৎঈ মরুগী তরাং তেকৱা অথৌবসুং ফারৌরে। খাবী লেংনাউ মোম্বী তল্লা উয়োককোনগী লাংগোই তরা খোমলৌএ। লৌফোং উমংলেনগী শেনবী পোং নোংচা সনা মুকতু তুপ্পবু কাইনা হুল্লৌএ। মচা লাইয়িং থৌহনবা পামেন উরিকোনগী লাকৱাই ক্রসুং অথৌববু ফারৌএ। নান্দ মরমশাং হুংতু লানচেন লমগী ৱান্ত লীশিং অমা খোমলৌএ। নোংপাল চকপরম্বু থেনগী লাকয়া নন্দমিৎ অথৌববু কাইনা হুল্লৌএ। মাকলং তাউচীং ঈৱাংমগী

নোংমৈ লীশিং অমা খোমলৌএ। খুমন অচনবদগী লাণ্ডত্য চাকৱাইফমগী লাংগোই শবোৎ তাইবু লীশিং অমা খোমলৌএ। পোংকন শাখুন লমগী চেংলৌ শম্মন উরামপোক্কী তরেৎ শেনবুং লোকলৌএ। অংগো চীং লুখুমগী খামুং ৱাপী হায়বা কবো লাংফ্র কৌববু কাইনা হল্লৌএ। লাইরেন মৈতেংঙুনা ইতাইরেম পোইরৈ অথৌ লিচা হেপ্পশিংও হয়েং পোইরৈ চাদোন্না কাউদনবা কোল্লায় ইখোয়গী ইমিং থোনসে। ইতাইরেম করান্বা শাৎপমচা নঙদি তাল্লোয় নরুন্বী তরা চয়োম্মনগী ঔৱা খোঙলেন লানয়ান থাবা লাকৱাইক্রুসু ফাবা কৌসে। ইতাইরেম অপোং সরোৎখাইবা নঙদি তাল্লোয় নরুন্বী তরা চায়োম্মনগী তুবী ঐবু চীংখোং পুয়োক ৱাজমনগী দমক শেনবী তৈখা মীরোংখন ফাবা-ও তৌনা কৌও। তয়ম খাবম মরানথোঙগী হাওশিঙমগচিংবা পুকচাউ মাইবা থীয়া নঙদি তাল্লোয় নরুন্বীগী তরা চয়োম্মনগী লাকয়া নন্দমিৎ ফাবা-ও কৌসে। ৱাকচীং শমলোইবা নঙদি তুবী ঐবু চীংখোং পুয়োকৱাগী লাশক কদেং থাঙশাবা ফাবা-ও কৌসে। লোইনাই অহল্লুপ শঙগী অকোং হাওবমচা তরেৎ শেলুংহনবা নঙদি তাল্লোয় নরুন্বীনা তরা চয়োমহাঙমলগিবু শেনবী পোংনোং ফাবা-ও কৌসে। লমলোই ঙাঙবমচা ৱাংগোন কৈরুংবা নঙদি লাইরেন ঐবু চীখোঙ পুয়োকৱাগী নাশোং লাঙ্খৌয়াং ফাবা-ও কৌসে। নোইনাই অহল্লুপ লাকপা হোংঙাহ সনসবা নঙদি নরুম তাল্লোয় তরা চয়োম্মনগীবু লুথক সরা ফাবা-ও কৌসে। ইতাইরেম মুংয়াং নাউ রোইবা নঙদি তুবী ঐবু চীংখোং পুয়োকমনগী লকেং লাঙ্খৌয়াং ফাবা-ও কৌসে। ইতাইরেম কোয়পেং ৱাংগোন কৈরুংহনবা নঙদি ঔৱা তরং থাঙপুবা ফাবা-ও কৌসে। ইয়ু খোইমোম লাইয়িংথৌ অৱাংফাৎলৌ লাইমাখোন্বী য়োইহৈ তাল্লোয় মখোয় মরিমানা তরা লুপাকখোম হানমনগী নিংথি লানয়াম থাবা ঔৱা তেংগোল তরা চাইবা খাম্রন কেমুচা লোলফিমুক অথৌববু কাইনা হুনবা ও তৌনা কৌসে। লাইরেন ঐগী কোলোয় ইমিথোংদি লাইরেন মৈতেংঙু নোংপোক ৱায়রং পামহৈবা ঔৱা থোঙলেন লান্থবা শেনবীচা চোতাঙন্বা শমশোক চাঙনা খোম্বা তরেৎ শেনপুং লোকপা মপারি লাখমতোন মথোকলকপা ঔৱা চৌথাপ লানচিংববু কাইনা হুনবা লাংগোই শগোল তরা খোম্বা থৌয়েং মরৌপান্দা তেলশীংবা চকপা অংগো চীংবা থেল্লেন মরাই লাংনা তানফংবা ও তৌনা কৌসে হায়না কোল্লোয় মিংথোনরবদা লাইরেন মৈতেংঙুনা ইতাইরেম কোপেং ৱাংগোন কৈরুংহনবা ও নঙদি খোয়ম লাইয়িংথৌগী ৱাকয়ৈ মখুনেৎ তোংচেং হোয় চিংজেমও হায়না ৱাহমলবগা লাইরেন নোংশা খুমনহন তুবী থিংলৌ নীংনা তেনা পোইরৈ তমদা তারকলে।

ময়ু লাইরেন মৈতেংঙু চেঙজা নুঙ্গোইবীদা হুয়েন লালু চন কংলা লানপাউ তমলবগা লাইরেন শঙ্গাই মকোল্লোয়দা ৱাইথুংলে হায়দবরা?

হে লীকলাইও লাইরেন মৈতৈংঙু নোংপোক ৱায়রং পামহৈবা খোংনাং ময়াম্বগী তুবী থায়াঙ মথৌমন লাইরেন চুংশেন ময়ানওন্দি খাত্রল তেংগোল তরা চাইবা-ও শেনবী চান্দা ঙম্বা শেনবী শমশোক লাকপা থৌবাল কোল্লোন অথৌববু কাইনা হুনবা শমশোক চঙনা খোম্বগী তুবী থয়াং মথৌমন লাইরেন চুংশেন মরানওন অসিবু নতাইরেম ৱাকমা নম্পোক চৈথংগী অরোই লাইশ্রমচাগা মৈতিংঙু চীংখোং তোনাবা মনোংয়ার অতিবার য়ুমনামচাগা অনীমানা ক্রি মবিঙা খোংল্লংননা ৱাকমা খোস্তাননা লেংলমশৈনে হায়দবরা?

মণিপুরগী খ্বাইদগী খুৎকন পাঙ্গলবা নিংথৌশিংগী মনুংদা মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা, মৈদিংঙু খাগেম্বা, মৈদিংঙু লোয়ুম্বা, মৈদিংঙু তুবি চরাইরোংবা, মৈদিংঙু গরীবনিৱাজ পামহৈবা, কর্তা চীংথখোম্বা, গম্ভিরসিংহ, নরসিংহনচিংবা শীংথাবা য়াবা নিংথৌশিংনি। কবো তম্পাক অমদি অৱাগী কোনুংদা থাঙগী থাঙফম হল্লমদুনা মণিপুরগী পাক চাউবা মখে অমা শন্দোক্লম্বসি মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বদগী মৈদিংঙু গরীবনিৱাজ পামহৈবা ফাওবগী মনুংসি অঙকপা ফংনা কনবা মতমনি। মৈতৈ লৈবাক্তা পানখিবা নিংথৌশিংগী মনুংদা পামহৈবা খ্বাইদগী শীংথাবা য়াবা খুৎকন পাঙ্গলবা নিংথৌনি। চাউরাক্লা চহী ৩৯ রোম পানখিবা অসিদা অসুক্কী মতীক মপাঙ্গল কনখি, য়ুমথংনবা লৈবাকশিংনা কিনখি, লৈবাক অসিগী মিংচৎ অয়ৌবী থাক্তা লৈখি, খা-নোংপোক এরিয়াদা মশক মচু থোক্লা মনিং মখা তম্বা লৈবাক অমা ওইবতা নত্তনা মপাঙ্গল মথৌনা লৈবা লৈবাক অমা হায়বদু ওইখি। মৈদিংঙু পামহৈবা চরাইরোংবা অমদি নুংথিল চোইবী (নুংশেল চাইবী) অনীনা কুমজা ১৬৯০ পোইনুগী ২২ পানবা থাংজ নুমিৎতা ফংজখিবা মপারিনি। অদুগা চরাইরোংবা শিখ্রবা মতুংদা মচানিপা পামহৈবনা কুমজা ১৭০৯ থৱান ২৪ য়ুমশকৈশা নুমিৎতা ফম্বাল কাখি। নিংথৌ অসিগী মমিং ময়াম অমা লৈ - মহাক্কী অশেংবা মমিংদি 'করিগুম্বা নাৱা' হায়বদি, মরমদি করিগুম্বা মাঙখ্রবা নৱা অমনা মমৈদা নিংথৌ ওইরৈ হায়বনি। ময়াম্বা হায়বদি (ময়াং + ঙম্বা) নোংচুপলেমগী ময়াং লৈবাকশিং ত্রিপুরা, কছার, অসামনচিংবা ঙমই হায়বগী ময়াম্বা কৌবনি। পামহৈবা কৌবদি হাওগী পামদা চাউনবা য়োক্তুনা হৈনরুই হায়বগী অমসুং মহাকপু পাম্না, নুংশিনা পুরক্তুনা য়োকই হায়বগী পামহৈবা মিংথোনবনি।

মসি নত্তবা মহাক্কী মমিংশিংদি তখেন (ত্রিপুরা) ঙমই হায়বগী তখেনঙম্বা, সমজোক (অৱাগী লম অমা) ঙমই হায়বগী সমজোকঙম্বা, অৱাগী তোংংদোই নিংথৌবু ঙমই হায়বগী অৱা তোংদোই লন থাবা, খ্বাইদগী মমৈদা, লায়রবগী মপুনি হায়বগীদমক গরীবনিৱাজ হায়না কৌখি। মশাগী শুপ্নতংগী চহী ১৯ শুবদা নিংথৌ ওইখি। নিংথৌ অসি পোকপগী মতাংদা তোঙান তোঙানবা ৱাফম অনী লৈ, অহানবদা- তুবী চরাইরোংবগী মপাবুং অহল মৈদিংঙু পাইখোম্বনা মচা পোক্তবা মরমদগী মনাওনুপা তোনশেনঙম্বনা পোকপা চরাইরোংববু হেক পোকপদগী মৈদিংঙু পাইখোম্বনা মচা ওইনা সনা কোনুংদা য়োক্তুনা থম্মী।

মৈদিংঙু পাইখোম্বনা খুমন লান্দারুবদা, খুমন নিংথৌ শাগৈদা ওংবী খোয়জি মিহুন লাংলবী নুপী অমা মৈতৈ লৈমগী লানঙম মায়োক ওইনবা পুরকই। খুমন চনু অদুনা থা শুরবদা, মৈতৈ কোনুংদা মচানুপী অমা পোকই, হায়রিবী নুপী সাপম চনু নুংথিল চাইবী কৌবী অসিনা পামহৈবা পোল্লক্কদৌরিবনি। নিংথৌকোলদা লৈরিবা চরাইরোংবসি খুমন চনুগা থংমা নাউদানি, চহী থোইনা হন্নদে, লেংগানি। অঙাং অনীসি সনা কোনুংদা লৈনা চাউরক্লবদা, চরাইরোংবনা নুংশি নুংঙোনগী ৱা হায়রুবদা, খুমন চনুসিনা, মহাক্তি মপুবুং নিংথৌনা লানদা ফারকপীগী মচানি, নাই শীংদা লোইশিংদা চলবীনি, তুংদা ৱাঙ্গোন নিংথৌ ওইরিবা চরাইরোংবনা নিংথৌ ওইরবদা খুমন চনুবু লৈমরেনবী ওইবদা য়ারোই হায়না হায়বদা য়াদ্রবদা, চরাইরোংবনা লৈমরেনবী হাপক্কনি শোইরবদি থক্কী তেন্না থারসনু হায়না শরি নামুং শোন্দুনা ৱাশক্লবদা অনীদু হৈরাং লোনজামিন্নরে, লৈরাং লোনজিন্নরে, খুমন চনু খোইজি মিহুন লাংখরে, তাউজিং মরু পনখ্রে, ৱাফমসি লৈমা নিংথৌ তারক খঙলক্লগনি হায়না অঙম অথৌ খরনা তানদুনা লোন্না সাপম চনু নুংথিল চাইবী অসি থঙ্গাল চীংদা থৈদোকখি (খুমন চনুসি চরাইরোংবগা নুংথিল ওইবা মতমদা খোঙদাই মীতাই হায়বগী নুংথিল চইবী/নুংশে চাইবী হায়না মিংহুনখিবনি)। থা শুরবদা থঙ্গাল চীংদা, সাপম চনু নুংশেল চাইবী মপারি অমা শাৎলে মহাক অদু পামহৈবনি। মপাবুং পাইখোম্বা নোংগাখ্রবদা চরাইরোংবনা কুম ১৬৭৯ দা ফম্বাল কাই, অমদি কোনুংদা থমখিবনি।

পামহৈবা পোকপগী অতোপ্পা ৱারী অমনা- তুবী চরাইরোংবগী তালোই লৈমরেম্বী সাপম চনু নুংথিল চাইবীসি লিক্লাই মরু পনখিবা থা ৫ শুরকপদা, চরাইরোংবা নিংথৌনা মাইচৌশিংদা য়েংহনবদা- নমোম্না শাৎপা হাল্লবদি পুন্সি নুংশাংগনি, নপারিনা হান্না শাগৎলবদি পুন্সি নুংশাংলোইদৌরি হায়না হঙ্গৎলবদা,

মচাগীদমক নুংশা থিরবী সাপম চনুনা থঙ্গাল খুল্লাকপা খুল্লাকপী কৌদুনা মচা হেক পোকপদা থঙ্গাল চীংদা থৈখি।

অসুম্না নিংথৌরেল অসিগী মপোকসি, পোকত্রিঙৈদা মমাগী পিবুক্লুংদা লৈরিঙৈদা মমাগা লোয়ননা লৈখিবগী ৱাফম অমগা, পোল্লবা মতুংদা থৈদোক্তুনা থমখিবা অনী থোকই হায়বদু থমজবনি। নিংথৌরেল অসি খা নোংপোক থংবা লৈবাকসিগী মনুংদা ঙমখৈগী পাক চাউবা শন্দোক্তুনা মনিং মখা তম্না পাল্লম্বা, মতিং মথৌনা লৈবা, লানদা থৌবা, মতীক মগুণ লৈবা নিংথৌনি। কুমজা ১৭১৭ তগী ১৭৩৯ ফাওবগী মনুংদা নিংথৌরেল অসিনা লোন্নবা লৈবাক কয়া মায়থিবা পীখি, অৱাগী কোনুং মনাক্তা লৈবা কাঙউদোন ফুরাদা অৱা লৈবাকপু ঙমই হায়বা খঙনবা, থাঙ খৌবাম্বনা হক্তুনা থনম্বা খুদম পুৱারীদা লেঙদনা মুত্তনা লৈরি। ৱাফমসি History of Burma, G.E. Harvey গী লমাই ২০৮ দসু য়াওরি-

In 1738 when the king garrisoned these two places and Mingin in the Upper Chindwin district against them, they simply cantered past, camped at Thalunbyu west of Sagaing, burnt every house and monastery up to the walls of Ava, and stormed the stockade built to protect the Kaunghmudaw pagoda (p. 195). slaughtering the garrison like cattle in a pen and killing the commandant, a minister of the Hluttaw Council; the old door-leaves of the pagoda's eastern gateway show a gash made by the sword of Gharib Newaz when he was forcing an entrance.

মতিং মথৌনা লৈবা নিংথৌরেলশিংগী মতমদা অফাওবা মীওই কয়া লৈবগুম নিংথৌরেল গরিবনিৱাজ পামহৈবগী মতমদসু লৌরেম্বা খোংনাংথাবা, থাংজবা চকসা চক্রপনিনচিংবা অফাওবা লাইপোকল্লবা মৈ ইক্লবা মীওই কয়া পোকখি। লৌরেম্বা খোংনাংথাবা তুংদা ওইরক্কদবা ওইরিবা, তৌরক্কদবা লৈবাক্কী মরোন খঙবা মাইচৌ অমাইবনি, থাংজবা চেকসা চক্রপনি লানদা মায়থিবা ফংদ্রবা, মানা চঙখ্রবদা য়েক্লবনা ঙমখিবা লৈত্রবা, শাফম লানফম খুদিংদা মমায় পাক্লবা, শা-লানদা থোইদোক হেন্দোক্লা হৈ-শিংলবা অথোইবা লাঞ্জিং অথৌবা লান্মী মকোক্কী নিংথৌরেল গরিবনিৱাজনা লাকঙম ফাঙমদনা য়ুল্লোন্নবা লৈবাক কয়া মাগী খুবামনুংদা থম্বা ঙল্লিবা, মহাকপু অৱাং নোংপোক য়ুল্লোন্নবা লৈবাকশিংনা কিরিবা অসি মহাক্কী মতমদা লৈরিবা অখঙ-অহৈ, অঙম অথৌশিং অদুগী থৌনা লিংজেল অমদি মরৈবাক মরমদমগীদমক শিবা কিদবা অমদি

য়ূমথংনরিবা লৈবাকশিংগী লালোং মুন্না খঙবা হৈ-শিংবননি। মতমদুগী মমিং লৈরবা অঙম অথৌশিংদুদি- (১) খল্লাং পনশাবা, (সেনাপতি) (২) মনশাই, (সেনাপতি) (৩) কোরেন, (সেনাপতি) (৪) হাওবম অকোং, (সেনাপতি) (৫) খুমন লুপা, (সেনাপতি) (৬) সাপা ক্যাম্বা, (সেনাপতি) (৭) থিয়া পুকচাউ, (সেনাপতি) (৮) খম্বাংবা, (সেনাপতি) (৯) থাংজবা চেকসা চক্রপানি, (সেনাপতি) (১০) অরাম্বা, (মেজোর) (১১) থাঙজবা য়াইকুলি, (মেজোর) (১২) হুইদ্রোম্বা, (মেজোর) (১৩) পোলিবা লমথক, (মেজোর) (১৪) ৰাংখৈ লৈথোন, (মেজোর) (১৫) চেকসা নন্দে, (মেজোর) (১৬) চেকসা তন্দে, (মেজোর) (১৭) য়ুমলেবা কোপেং, (মেজোর) (১৮) পনশা হুইদ্রুহনবা, (মেজোর) (১৯) শ্যামশাই খুরাইলাকপা, (মেজোর) (২০) ৰাংখৈরাকপা আনন্তশাই, (মেজোর) (২১) শত্রুঘন শাই তোলেন তোনবা, (মেজোর) (২২) গদাধর শাই লৌরূং পুরেল, (মেজোর) (২৩) লৌরেম্বা খোংনাংথাবা, (পণ্ডিত) (২৪) গনক থেঙ্গা, (পণ্ডিত) (২৫) নিঙোম্বা অকোং, (পণ্ডিত) (২৬) লাঙ্গোন লুখোই, (পণ্ডিত) (২৭) য়াম্বেম ফৌগাক, (পণ্ডিত) (২৮) মোইরাং লালহম্বা, (পণ্ডিত) (২৯) থোংবম হি মাইবা, (পণ্ডিত) (৩০) ৰাঙ্গোই লীশাংথেম খোমা, (পণ্ডিত) (৩১) শামুরৌ চিংগোং, (পণ্ডিত) (৩২) ৰাংঙু বাজি, (পণ্ডিত) (৩৩) কামেং ফদিবা, (পণ্ডিত) (৩৪) অঙোম কবি (গোপী), (পণ্ডিত) (৩৫) শন্তিদাস গোষাই, (পণ্ডিত) (৩৬) হাওবম শ্যামা, (লন্ত্রি) (৩৭) বামোন হঞ্জবা, (লন্ত্রি) (৩৮) মুস্লিম বেঙ্গুন হঞ্জবা, (লন্ত্রি) (৩৯) নাহাকপ শঙলেন লাকপা, (লন্ত্রি) (৪০) লাতোনজম কোংয়াম্বা, (লন্ত্রি) (৪১) সাপা পুখ্রম্বা, (মন্ত্রি) (৪২) সনথিনবা কৈরুংবা, (মন্ত্রি) (৪৩) ঙাঙোম মাইতেক, (হিদাক ফানবা হঞ্জবা) (৪৪) কেবো কোপেং, (হিদাক ফানবা হিদং) (৪৫) অচোইবা গুণ (শামু হঞ্জবা) (৪৬) হাওবম হঞ্জবা, (সগোল হঞ্জবা) (৪৭) হাওবম পুখ্রম্বা, (অহল্লুপ লাকপা) (৪৮) হাওবম পুখ্রম্বা, (পুখ্রম্বা) (৪৯) ঙাঙেম্বা কৈরুংবা, (কৈরুংবা) (৫০) পোৎসংবা হিদং, (হিদং) (৫১) ৰায়েনবা নহারুপ শঙলেম লাকপা, (৫২) লাইফম ৰাঙ্গোন শঙলাকপা, (৫৩) বামোন গঙ্গারাম মন্ত্রি, (৫৪) সলাম অপাং মন্ত্রি, (৫৫) সৌগ্রাকপম অকোং মন্ত্রি, (৫৬) চন্দ্রসেখাৰ, (সেলুংবা) (৫৭) তরাবন্দ, (সেলুংবা) (৫৮) সরাইসোম শ্রীদাম, (সেলুংবা) (৫৯) লবরাম চরণ, (সেলুংবা) (৬০) সাপা মোইরাম্বা, (সেলুংবা) (৬১) মাইস্নাম পুকচাউ, (সেলুংবা) (৬২) য়ুমলেনবা, (সেলুংবা) (৬৩) উসবা কোপেং, (সেলুংবা) (৬৪) লৌরেম্বা সেলুংবনচিংবা অঙম অথৌশিং অসি নিংথৌরেল অসিগী মতমদা পোকখিবা অফাওবা মীওই ঙাক্তনি।

কুমজা ১৭১৮, ১৭২০, ১৭২২ দা ইরাৱাদি তুরেল মপালদা তাবা লমশিং অৱাশিংনা ঙাইহাক লৈতনা মীৎয়েং চঙলম্বদু শমজোক কবো তম্পাকশিং ঙাথোকখি। মৈতৈশিংগী থাং হৈবগী চাং মখূৎ থুবগী চাং প্রমাণ ওইনা হায়নরম্মী "অৱাশিংদি মমিৎ কুপ্পা ঙমদরে" হায়বসিনি। কুম ১৭২৩ অৱা তোংদোই নিংথৌনা, মদ্রকেং সেনাপতি অমসুং সমসু মন্ত্রিগা ত্রিপুরাগী ইন্দ্রধবজ নিংথৌগা লৌতুনরগা লান্মী লাক্ষ ১ লোয়ননা লান্দারকখি অমদি মন্দ্রকেং সেনাপতি মখূৎতগী খূৎলায় থাদুনা নিংথৌরেল অসিদা চঙজখি। নিংথৌরেল গরিবনিৱাজ পামহৈবনা মতুংদা অমুক হন্না মৈতৈদা লাল লাক্কনু, নখোয় খ্বাইবু ঐনা কল্লগে, লানদা শিখিবনা শিখ্রে, হিংহৌবনা চানবা চেংজেন পীদুনা মরৈবাক অৱা লৈবাক তান্না হলহনখি, অৱাশিংনা মরৈবাক য়ৌরগা অৱা তোংদোই নিংথৌদা তমখি, অসুম্না অৱা তোংদোই নিংথৌবু হন্না হন্না ঙম্বদগী "মৈদিংঙু অৱা তোংদোই লানথাবা" হায়বা মিংথোন অসিনা লৈতেংখি। চহী ১০ মুক তুমিন্না লৈরুরগা কুমজা ১৭৩৮ দা মশীং য়াম্লবা লান্মীশিংনা অমুক হন্না লান্দাশিন্দুনা অৱাগী মাৎসেন, দাবোয়েন অমসুং ম্যেদুদা লৈবা লান্মীশিং খুদুম চনখি। কুমজা ১৭৩৯ দা নিংথৌরেল অসিনা লুচিংদুনা অকুক হন্না লান্দাখি। অসুম্না ঙসিসু অৱাগী কোনুং মনাক্তা লৈবা কঙউদোন ফুরাদা অৱা লৈবাক পূন্বা ঙমই হায়বগী খুদম ওইনা থাঙ খৌবোম্বনা হক্তুনা লেংদনা পুৱারীগী লমাইদা মমি তারি। অথৌবশিংগী পুৱারীদি নৈনরিবমখৈ লোইবা নাইররোইদবা ৱারীনি অদুবু তঙাইফদনা অইবগী ৱাখল্লোনদি 'কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি' হায়বসিদা ওইবনা মরু ওইবা নিংথৌরেলশিংগী ৱারীদি শল্লপ্পা থমজরগা পুৱারীগী তাঙ্কক কয়া লৈনখিবা মরু ওইবা লেংবা য়াদ্রবা য়ান্ন ৱারোলশিং অদু ওইনা থমজনিংই অমদি তুংগী মীরোল অখঙ-অহৈশিংনা হেন্না মরিক চুম্না নৈনবীহৌরসনু হায়না থমজনিংই। বৃটিশকা শম্নরক্লবা মতুংদা অৱা অমদি কবো তম্পাক্কী লমগী মতাং অসিদা মণিপুরদা তোইনা খুন্তাকপা থোকই নিংথৌ মচিন-মনাও নুংশিনদবদগী অৱাশিংগী মতেং হঞ্জিন হঞ্জিন নিবা অমদি অথেংবদা বৃটিশশিংদগী মতেং নিবা হৌরকপদগী ঐখোয়গী লৈবাক্কী ৱায়েল চুপ্লি অমদি ঙমখৈগী মতাংদা খাবৈ খরা শাবা হৌরকখিবনি হায়বসিমদি পুৱারীদা ময়েক শেংলে।

গোমতি মহারানিগী থৌইনশিন্দগী মচানুপা চিংসাইবু কুমজা ১৭৪৮ কালেনগী ১০ নি য়ুমশকৈশা নুমিৎতা নিংথৌ ওইহনখি অদুবু চিংসাইনা মপা হাৎলগা মাগী নিংথৌ খুভম চেৎশিন্নবা হোৎনখি হায়বা ৱাফমসি মীয়াম মরক্তা

শাওনবা মখা তানা ইমু নাইমু থোক্তনবা পোকমিন্নবা মনাওনিপা ভারত শাইনা মহাকপু তান্থোকখি, কুমজা ১৭৫২ দা ভারত শাইবু মীয়াম্না তান্থোকখি। কুমজা ১৭৫৩ দা ইনিংথৌ মরান্বা গৌরশ্যামনা চীংথঙখোম্বা, ভাগ্যচন্দ্র, জয়সিংহ, কার্ত্তা মহারাজদা নিংথৌ ওইনা শিন্নখি। গৌরশ্যামনা কার্ত্তা মহারাজদা নিংথৌ শিন্নবগী মরু ওইবা মরমদি মহাক খরা শোইনাইবগীনি হায়বা ৰাফম লৈবদগীনি।

মৈদিংঙু কার্ত্তা, চিংথংখোম্বা, ভগ্যচন্দ্র, জয়সিংহ, নুংনাংখোম্বা কুমজা ১৭৫৯-৬২ ফাওবা অদুগা কুমজা ১৭৬৩-১৭৬৪ ফাওবা নিংথৌ ওইদুনা পাল্লি। মতমদুদা মোইরাং নিংথৌ খেলেম্বনা লম নিরবদা পীদবগী ইকাইদুনা অৰা নিংথৌ আলামপ্রগী মচা শিনবিউসিনগী মতেং লৌদুনা মণিপুরদা লাক্তুনা ভগ্যচন্দ্রবু মণিপুরদগী তান্থোকখি, তেখাও লৈবাক্তা চেনখি, অৰাশিংবু অমুক হন্না মণিপুরদগী তান্থোক্লবা অফবা খূৎশু খূৎলায়শিং শেমগৎপা তাই হায়বদু ফাউখি। তেখাওদা লৈরিঙৈগী তাল্লকসিদা মোইরাং নিংথৌ খেলেম্বনা পাউ তাদুনা স্বর্গদেব রাজেশ্বর নিংথৌদা কার্ত্তাবু হাৎনবা লোন্না পাউ থাখি, তেখাও নিংথৌনা চিংনদবা ঙমদবদগী মহাক্কী অঙম-অথৌশিংগা তান্নদুনা শামু লমশা অঙাওবা থাজিন্দুনা চাংয়েং তৌনবা থৌরাং তৌনবা শীনখি, মসিগী মরু ওইবা মরমদি করিগুম্বা শামু লমশা অঙাওবসি তেথরবদি মৈতৈ নিংথৌনি হায়না খঙনবগী চাংয়েংনি। মতাং অসিদা শামু লমশা অঙাওবা অসিনা মৈতৈ নিংথৌ ওইরগদি শোইদনা তেথগনি হায়বগী ৰাখলসি তেখাও নিংথৌ স্বর্গদেব রাজেশ্বর অমদি মহাক্কী অঙম-অথৌশিংগী ৰাখলদা ফাওবনো হায়বগী ৰাহং অসিগা মরী লৈনবা পাউখুম ওইনা কর্ত্তা মহারাজ উবদা শামু লমশা অঙাওবা তেথবগী মরু ওইবা মরম অখঙ অহৈশিংনা লাইরিক্তা ইরম্বা ৰাফম অমদা- “তেখাও লৈবাক্তা শামু লমশা অঙাওবা হায়রিবসি মণিপুরগী নিংথৌ গরিবনিৰাজ সনা হাক্তক্তগী লৈবা শামু রাজবল্লভ হায়রিবসি তাকয়েল লম্ফেলদা অমসুং করিগুম্বা মতমদা পুখাওরোমদগী খঙহৌদনা অৰাংলোমদা পঙচৎতা চৎখিদুনা মাঙখ্রগা মতমদুগী তেখাও নিংথৌগী কোনুং শিবসাগর মনাক্তা লৈবা রঙ্গপুরদা তেখাও মচাশিংনা ফমদুনা নিংথৌদা শিন্নবদগী নিংথৌগী শামু ওইনা লৈখিবনি। হায়রিবা শামু অসিনা কর্ত্তাবু শামুগী মনমগী পাঙ্গলনা মশক খঙদুনা কর্ত্তা মহারাজবু উবদা অঙাওবদু তেথবনি হায়না অখঙ অহৈশিংনা ইবা লাইরিকশিংদা থেংনজবদু অসুম্না থমজবনি। চুম্মী নৎত্রগা লাল্লি হাইবা লনাই ওইবা ৰাখল্লোন লৈজদে, অহল লমনশিংনা লাইরিক্তা ইবিরম্বা থেংনজবদু থমজবনী। তেখাও নিংথৌগী চিংনবা কোকখিবনি হায়নৈ। তাল্লকসিদা অফবা খূৎলায় মতীক চানা শেমগৎতুনা মণিপুরদা

অৰাশিং তাম্হোক্লুবগীদমক কুমজা ১৭৬১ দা জায়সিংহনা হরিদাস গোষাইন কৌবা মীওই অমা থাদুনা বৃটিশকী খূৎলায় অফবা ফংবা য়াবগী উপাই লৈগদ্রা হায়না থিজিলহল্লিঙৈ তাল্লক্তা মণিপুরদগী তাম্হোকখিবা চিংসাইনসু ট্রিপুরাগী নিংথৌগী মতেংদগী বৃটিশতা নিংথৌ অমুক হন্না ওইনবা হোৎনবদা তেংবাংবিয়ু হায়জখি। অদুবু হরিদাস গোষাইনা য়াম্না নীংথিনা ৰারেৎ পীবদগী জয়সিংহবু মণিপুরগী নিংথৌনি হায়বা য়াবদা নত্তনা অজিৎসাইগী ৰাফম পূম্নমক য়াদবগা লোয়ননা মণিপুরবু অৰাগী মায়োক্তা তেংবাংবগী ৰাফম জয়সিংহদা য়ারকখি, বৃটিশনা মণিপুরগী মতেং পাংগে খনবসি তাঞ্জা চানরুবননি অমদি মণিপুরগী পুৰারীদা বৃটিশকা মরুপ শান্নবা অসিনা অহানবনি। মরুপ শান্নরিবা অসিগী মরু ওইবা মরম নিংথৌ খুভম চেৎশিন্নবা অনীশুবদা অৰানা তোইনা লান্দারকপা ঙাকথোক্লুবনি। বৃটিশকী ওইবা মীৎয়েংদগী হায়রবদি মণিপুরদগী অৰা তাম্হোকখ্রবদি বৃটিশ লল্লোনবশিংনা খাগী লল্লোনবশিংগা শম্নবা ঙমগনি হায়না লৌবগীনি। অতোপ্পা মরম অমনা কুমজা ১৭৫৯ দা ফ্রেন্সনা ইনশিন্দুনা অৰাগী নিংথৌ আলাউংপায়ানা ইরাবতি তুরেল তাফমদা লৈবা নেগ্রেজগী শিনশংশিং মাং-তাকহল্লম্বা অদুগুম্বদু মণিপুরগা মরুপ শান্নবনা অৰাশিংনা নৈরিবা অসিগীদমক শেল হঞ্জিন্নবা থবক পায়খৎপা ঙমগনি হায়না বৃটিশনা লৌবগীনি। অসিগুম্বা বৃটিশতা কান্নবা কয়া লৈগনি হায়না লৌদুনা হরিদাস গোষাইনা শিংকক মাপল য়াওবা ৰাফম অমা হেনরি ভেরে লষ্টদা থাঙ্গৎলি। কুমজা ১৭৬২ গী সেপ্টেম্বর ১৪ দা হেনরি ভেরেলষ্টনা কম্পনিগী মহুৎ ওইনা অদুগা হরিদাস গোষাইনা জয়সিংহ নিংথৌগী মহুৎ ওইনা ৰাফম অদু য়ান্নরম্মী। ইষ্ট ইন্দিয়া কম্পনিগী বোর্দনা ইনরিবা য়ানৰা ৰারোলশিংদু য়াম্না অফবনি অদুগা মায় পাক্লকপা ঙল্লবদি কম্পনিগী খুদোংচাবা ওইগনি হায়না লৌদুনা ওক্টোবর ১১ দা অয়াবা পীখি। য়ান্ন ৰারোল অদুগী শিংকক ৯ য়াওবা ৰাফমদু থমজরি-

হরিদাস গোষাইনা জয়সিংহগী মহুৎ শিনবা ওইদুনা অদুগা মি: হেরিভেরেলষ্ট চিট্টাগোং ফেক্তরিগী লুচিংবনা বৃটিশকী মহুৎ শিনবা ওইদুনা য়ানখিবা সন্ধিগী ধারাশিং- তাং ১৪ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭৬২ হোম দিপার্টমেন্ট, পব্লিক ১৭৬২; ৪ ওক্টোবর, মশীং ২-৩।

১। হরিদাসকী মবুংঙো জয়সিংহ হায়রিবা অসিগী লম অমদি মরল মথুম বন্মীজনা লৌখিবা অদু হঞ্জিন্নবগীদমক মতম মতমদা থারকপা ঙম্বা ইংলিশকী লান্মীনা হায়রিবা জয়সিংহবু তেংবাংগনি।

২। ইংলিসকী লান্মীশিংনা তেংবাংবা লাকপা অসিগীদমক হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা থা থাগী অরোইবা খুদিংগী লান্মী অদুনা লৈরিবা মতম ফাওবগী অচঙবা খরচ পূন্নমক পীগনি।

৩। হায়রিবা ইংলিস অসিনা অয়াম্বা মতমদা বর্মাগী মখূৎতা নেগ্রেইস অমদি পেগুদা লৈরিঙৈদা ফংখিবা অৰাবা অমদি অমাঙবা থোকখিবশিং অদু তাননবা হোৎনবদা হায়রিবা জয়সিংহনসু তেংবাংগনি।

৪। সন্ধী অসি সহি তৌবা নুমিৎতগী হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা বর্মানা ইংলিসকী মথক্তা তৌরকপা খুদোংথিবা পূন্নমক মহাক মশামক্তা তৌরকপনি হায়না খনগনি অদুগা হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা ইংলিসকী লল্লোনবশিংদা অনৌবা ইকাইবা পীরকপা নৎত্রগা পেন্দবা অমদি নেগ্রেইসতা নৎত্রগা হৌজিকমক বর্মা নিংথৌগী সরকারগী অমদি পেগু নিংথৌগী মখাদা লৈবা লমশিংদা ইংলিসকী লল্লোন-ঈতিক অমদি ইংলিসকী মীওইশিংনা খুদোংথিবা থেংনরকপা পূন্নমক অদুগা ইংলিসকী লল্লেন-ঈতিক চৎপা কাঙবুদা মখোয়গী লৈবাক্তা ফাওদুনা চৎপা মতমদা খুদোংথিবা পীরকপা মদুগীদমক্তা জয়সিংহ মহারাজনা নুংঙাইতবা অমদি অৰাবা ফোঙদোক্কনি।

৫। হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা নীংথিনা খল্লগা ইংলিসকী য়েক্লববু মহাক্কী য়েক্লবনি হায়না খনগনি অদুগা হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিগী য়েক্লববুনা ইংলিসকী য়েক্লবনি হায়না ইংলিসনা খনগনি।

৬। হায়রিবা ইংলিস অসিনা মখোয়গী মশা কন্ননবা অমদি লল্লোন-ঈতিক্কী থবক শীজিন্নবগীদমক লানবন অমদি কারখানা শাবা মতমদা অদুগা হায়রিবা ইংলিস অসিনা মখোয়গী লানবন অমদি কারখানা শাগদৌরিবা অদু মফম অসিদনা খুদোংচাই হায়না খন্দুনা শাবা মতমদা অসিগুম্বা লানবন অমদি কারখানা অদুগী অকোইবদা খুদুপ লিশিং নিপালগী লম অমা হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা খাজনা লৌদনা মতম চুপ্পদা পীগনি।

৭। হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা ইংলিসকী লল্লোন-ঈতিক তৌবা কাংবুনা মহাক্কী লৈবাক ফাওদুনা লল্লোন-ঈতিক তৌবা মতমদা মসুল লৌদবা য়ৈখাই থিনগাইবা তৌদবা অমদি খুদোংথিবা থোক্তনবা পারমিসন পীগনি অদুগা হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা মতম অদুদা ইংলিসশিংবু ঙাকপীগনি।

৮। হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা ইংলিসকী পাউতাক য়াওদনা বর্মাগী নিংথৌগা করিগুম্বা য়ানবা থবক অমত্তা তৌরোইদবনি। অদুগা ইংলিসনসু জয়সিংহবু হান্না

খঙহন্দনা বর্মাগী নিংথৌগা তোংঙানবা অমদি অতোপ্পা সন্ধী অমত্তা তৌরোইদবনি।

৯। ইংলিসকী লান্মীনা মেক্লেগী লান্মীগা লোয়ননা তাখিবা খুদোংথিবা অদু কোক্লনবা হোৎনবা চঙশিল্লকপা মতমদা অদুগা মসিগী মতুংদা মখোয়না বর্মা লৈবাক পূন্নমক্কী মপু ওইরক্লবদা হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা অসুন্না য়াগনি মদুদি হায়রিবা ইংলিস অসিনা মহাকপু বর্মা পূন্নমক্কী মপু ওইহল্লবদি হায়রিবা জয়সিংহ অসিনা ফংবিবা অমাংবশিং পূন্নমক অদু কুপখৎকনি।

কুমজা ১৭৬২ গী সেপ্টেম্বর ১৪ দা য়ান্নখিবা য়ানৰা অসি মণিপুরগা বৃটিশকা মরী লৈননা হৌবা পুৰারীদা অহানবনি। য়ানৰা অসিগী মতুং ইন্না মণিপুর অমদি বৃটিশকী য়েক্লবা ওইরিবা অৰাবু থেংনবদা মীচঙ ওইদুনা পুন্না লান্দামিন্নবা অমশুং লান ঙাকথোকমিন্নরম্মী। য়ানৰা অসিগী মতুংদা কুমজা ১৭৬৩ গী সেপ্টেম্বর ১১ দা গৌরশ্যামনা বৃটিশকা হান্না য়ান্নখিবা ৰাফমশিং শেমদোক্লগা কুমজা ১৭৭২ গী সেপ্টেম্বর ১৪ দা অনন্দ সাহ, পোদুলো সিংহ অমদি চিত্তোন সিংহনা গৌরশ্যামগী মহুৎ শিল্লগা হেরি ভেরেলষ্টনচিংবদা অমুক হন্না য়ান্নৰারোল সহি তৌনখি।

অনন্দ সাহ, পোদুল্লো সিংহ অমদি চিত্তোন সিংহ হজারিনা গৌরশাহ সিংহ মেক্লেগী নিংথৌগী মিংদা অমদি মহুৎতা সেপ্টেম্বর তাং ১৪, ১৭৭২ দা হরিদাস গোশাইনা জয়সিংহগী মহুৎ শিনবা অদুগা হেরি ভেরেলষ্টনচিংবা চিট্টাগোংগী ভদ্রলোকশিংনা য়ানখ্রবা হান্নগী সন্ধীগী ব্যাখা তৌবগী মতাংদা হৌদোরকপা ৰারমশিং (হোম দিপার্টমেন্ট, পব্লিক প্রোসিদিংস ভোল্যুম ১৭৬২ লমাই ১৩৩০-৩১)।

গৌরশাহ সিংহ, মেক্লেগী নিংথৌ, ঐনা হেরিভেরেলষ্ট, রেনদোলফ, মেরিয়োৎ অমদি থোমাস রমবোলদনা ইকাই খূম্নবগী মশক ওইরবা ইষ্ট ইন্দিয়া কম্পনিগী মহুৎ শিনবা ওইনা অদুগা হরিদাস গোশাইনা ঐগী ইনাও জয়সিংহগী মিংদা অমদি মহুৎ শিনব ওইরগা খৃ: ১৭৬১ গী সেপ্টেম্বরগী তাং ১৪ দা য়ানখিবা সন্ধীগী ধারা অদু শেমদোক্লগা অমদি ধারা খুদিংমকপু পারগা ঐনসু য়ারে হাইন লাউথোক্লে। হায়রিবা সন্ধী অসিগী অনীশুবা ধারাদা অসুন্না হায়রি মদুদি ঐগী ইনাওনুপা জয়সিংহগী অচঙবা খরচ পূন্নমক থাগী হেক হেক অরোইবদা পীগনি হায়না মহাক্লা য়ারম্মী।

য়ানখিবা ৱাফম অসিদা ঐনা অসুম্না হায়নিংই মদুদি বর্মাগী লান্দারকপনা মেক্লে লৈবাক্কী অয়াম্বা শরুক মাং তাকহনখ্রবনিনা অসিগুম্বা খরচ অসি সনা অমদি লুপাদা পীবা ঙম্লোই। তৌইগুম্বসুং ইংলিসকী লান্মীশিংনা হন্দক্তা মেক্লেদা লাকপা মতমদা চঙখিবা খরচ অমদি মখোয়না মেক্লেদা মতুংদা লাকপা মতমদা চঙগদব খরচ পূম্নমক মতম মতম অদুদা ঐগী লৈবাক্তা অফংবা পোৎশিং অমদি লল্লোন পোৎশিং পীগনি হায়না ঐহাক্না য়ারে অদুগা পোৎশিং অসি রাউংরুঙদা মতম অদুদা পীবা মমলদা অমদি ফীভমদা ইংলিসশিংদা পীগনি অদুগা হাপচিল্লিবা লিষ্ট অসিদা য়াওরিবা পোৎকী চাংশিং অসিদি ইংলিসকী লান্মীশিংনা মেক্লে হেক য়ৌবা মতমদা খূৎশিন্নগনি অদুগা হৌজিক হৌজিক ঐনা য়ানরিবা ধারা অসিগী মতুং ইন্না মেক্লেগী সনা তাংগা চামাখক অমমমদা লুপা ১২ গা মান্নহল্লগা পীগে হায়না পল্লি।

অদুগা য়াম্না থুনা ইংলিসশিংনা ঐবু মেক্লে লৈবাক্কী মনুংদা লৈবা বরামপুত্তরগী তোর্ব্বান্দা লৈবা সনাগী খোনিশিংদা থবক তৌহনবা ঙম্বা অদুগা লোয়না লোয়ননা অতোপ্পা সনাগী খোনি, লুপা, মিশি, য়োৎ, টিন, কোরি, মমল য়াল্লবা নুং অতোপ্পা খোনিশিং হৌজিক ফাওবদা খঙলিবা অমদি মতুংদা মেক্লে লৈবাক্তা খঙলকপা য়াবা পূম্নমক পুথোক্লবা অদু ওইরবদি ঐহাক্না হায়রিবা খোনিশিং অসিদা থবক শুবদা চঙখিবা খরচ পূম্নমক পীগনি অদুগা ঐগীদমক্তা হায়দুনা ইংলিসনা থারক্কদবা লান্মীশিং অদুগীদমক ঐগী পোৎকী শরুক মরি থোকপগী অমদি পীগে হায়না খল্লি।

ঐগী পোৎ অমদি লল্লোন পোৎ অসি মতম মতমদা ঐনা ফংবা ইংলিসকী মতেংগীদা চৎখিবা খরচ অদুগী লোইনমক শেংদোক্লবদা পীগনি। ঐখোয়গী মরক্তা লৈনরিবা শেল-থুম পূম্নমক অসি য়ানরবা অমদি শেংদোক্লবা মতুংদা ঐহাক্না অমুক হন্না পৈশা পীররোই। অদুম ওইনমক ঐনা অসুম্না য়ারি মদুদি খৃ: ১৭৬২ গী সেপ্টেম্বর তারিখ ১৪ দা য়ানখিবা সন্ধী অদুগী ধারাগী মতুং ইন্না ইংলিসশিংনা মেক্লেদা লল্লোনবা ওইনা লৈগদবনি।

মসিগী শক্তি ওইনা ইস্লাম্বাদতা বাঙ্গালীগী চৎনবীদা শোক ১৬৮৫ গী সেপ্টেম্বর তাং ১ দা নৎত্রগা ইংগ্রেজগী মওংদা খৃ: ১৭৬৩ গী সেপ্টেম্বর তাং ১১ দা ঐখোয়না ঐখোয়গী সহি তৌরি। মেক্লেগী নিংথৌ গৌরসাহ সিংহনা মহাক্কীদমক হায়দুনা শীজিন্নখিবা ইংলিসকী লান্মীগীদা চঙখিবা খরচকীদমক চহী ১ দা পীগে হায়না য়াখিবা মেক্লেগী পোং:

মুগা (সিল্ক)	... ১০ মন	... সেরদা লুপা ৫ দা	.... লুপা ২,০০০
য়োৎ	... ১০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ৪ দা	... লুপা ৪,০০০
কোপাল	... ১,০০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ১ ১/২ দা	... লুপা ১,৫০০
দাম্মার	... ১,০০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ১ ১/২ দা	... লুপা ১,৫০০
উগীথাউ	... ১,০০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ১ ১/২ দা	... লুপা ১,৫০০
খোইরু	... ৫০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ২০ দা	... লুপা ১০,০০০
শামুময়া	... ১০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ২০ দা	... লুপা ২,০০০
আগর	... ১০০ মন	... সেরদা লুপা ৪ দা	... লুপা ১৬,০০০
কর্পুর	... ১০ মন	.... মন্দা লুপা ৮০ দা	... লুপা ৮০০
লং অমুবা	... ১০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ২০ দা	... লুপা ২,০০০
লং অঙাংবা	... ১০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ২০ দা	... লুপা ২,০০০
লং অশংবা	... ১০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ২০ দা	... লুপা ২,০০০
লং অঙৌবা	... ২০০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ২০ দা	... লুপা ৪,০০০
ব্লেক কোস	... ১০ মন	... মন্দা লুপা ২ দা	... লুপা ৮০০

মেক্লেগী খুদুপ ২ ১/২ দগী ৩
ফাওবা পাকপা অদুগা খুদুপ ১ শাংবা
৫০০ পিচ .... পীচ ১ দা লুপা ১ ১/২ ... লুপা ৭৫০

মেক্লেগী সনা তাংগা ৫০...
সনাগী তাঙ্গা অমগা লুপা ১২ গা মান্নরগা ... লুপা ৬,০০০

অপূনবা লুপা ৫৬,৮৫০

মথক্তা পীরিবা অসিগী মনুংদগী সিফাইশিং অসিনা রাউংরুংদা থুংলবা মতুং থা ১ গী মনুংদা গৌরশাহ সিংহনা হৌজিক মখাগী অসি পীবা ঙমগনি।

মুগা	...	মন ৫	য়োৎ	...	মন ৫০০
কোপাল	...	মন ৫০০	দাম্মার	...	মন ৫০০
খোইরু	...	মন ২৫০	শামুমরা	...	মন ৫০
আগর	...	মন ২০	লং অমুবা	...	মন ৫০

লং অঙাংবা	...	মন ৫০	লং অশংবা ...		মন ৫০
লং অঙৌবা	...	মন ১০০	মেক্লে ফী	...	মচেৎ ৫০০

মেক্লেগী সনা তাংগা ... ১৫০

অমদি কুমজা ১৭৯৮ দা মচানুপা লবন্যচন্দ্রদা নিংথৌ খুভম শিন্নরল্লগা কর্ত্তা মহারাজ নবদ্বীপ্তা লাইনিংবা চৎখি। বৃটিশকা মণিপুরগা লৈনরকপা মরীদগী হৌরগা চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাকপা ফাওবগী ৱারীসু Report on The Eastern Frontier of British India, Section 2 Sub-Section 1 গী Pare-32 দগী 46 ফাওবদা শুগাইনা ইরি-

32nd. With Gureeb Niwaz the power of Muneepoor seem to have entirely deserted her very shortly after his death, the first great invasion of the country by a Burmese army, commanded by a relative of Alompra, took place in 1755; and this, which is known in Muneepoor & the present day as the "Koolthkahalba," or primary devastation, is rendered still more remarkable, as being the first as occasion on which the Burmese appear to have owed their success entirely to the use of fire-arms: their weapons, like those of the Muneepoorees having, up to this period, consisted almost entirely of the dao, spear, and bow and arrow. In 1758, Alompra in person undertook the conquest of this devoted country, and proceeding up the Kyendwen with a fleet of boats, laid waste its western bank, which was inhabited by the Kathe Shans, or Shans tributary to Muneepoor, where he disembarked, and crossing the Ungoching hills by the Khumbat route, marched through Kubo, and entered the Muneepoor valley by the Imole pass, at Pule1; he was here met by the Muneepoorees under Bumt Shah, and after a sanguinary conflict, proved victorious he remained thirteen days in possession of the capital, and intelligence being then received of the revolt of the Peguers, he returned with the utmost expedition to Ava.

33rd. This invasion of Alompra must have been most disastrous in its consequences to the Muneepoorees, as they then for the first time sought external aid, and appeared a few years afterwards as supplicants for British protection. Oogut Shah, as has been before observed, was expelled from the throne of

Muneepoor about two years before the invasion of Alompra, and from the communications of Mr. Verelst, who was then chief at Chittagong, it appears, that in the course of the year 1762, Oogut Shah, instigated no doubt by the precarious state of his brother's affairs, had endeavoured to interest the British Government in his behalf, and by representing himself as unjustly expelled from the throne, had created a feeling of sympathy for his misfortunes. Jaee Sing, the brother of Gouroosham,who was then in Muneepoor, becoming acquainted with thefie negociations, deputed a confidential messenger, named Hurree Doss Gosaein, with a letter to Mr. Verelst, in which the real character of his uncle, and the crimes of which he had been guilty, were depicted: of the truth of these statements, the Tripurah Rajah appeared perfectly satisfied, and the British authorities not only withdrew from any further communication with Oogut Shah, but prepared to support Jaee Sing against his machinations, and the aggressions of the Burmahs.

34th. A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was negotiated on the 14th of September, 1762, with Hurree Doss Gossein, on behalf of his master Jaee Sing, by Mr. Verelst, in which the aid of a contingent of British troops is promised, whenever the Rajah may find it expedient to attempt the recovery of such portions of his territory, as had been wrested from him by the Burmahs; and he promises in return to make such grants of land to the English, as might suffice for the establishment of a factory and fort, and a distance of country round such factory and fort of eight thousand cubits, free of rent for ever. He was further to afford every facility for the prosecution of the trade with China, and when put in possession of the Burmah country by the six companies of sepoys, whose aid had been promised, he was to indemnify the English for the injuries they had sustained at Negrais and in Pegue, from Burmese violence and treachery.

35th. No communication appears to have been received from Jaee Sing, when the troops destined for the enterprise left Chittagong early in January 1763. Marching by routes along the

eastern frontier of Bengal, they reached Casspoor, the then capital of the Cachar country, in the month of April, when they suffered severely from heavy rain, which had continued to fall from the 21st of March: their progress to Muneepoor mas in consequence arrested, aud finding Casepoor unhealthy, they were compelled to return to Jeynugur, a pergunnah on the left bank of the Barak river, at the western foot of the Telyn hill. Circumstances of a political nature rendering the recal of the force necessary, a letter was dispatched to Mr. Verelst, who returned with it to Chittagong.

36th. The treaty had been conveyed to Muneepoor by Hurree Doss, for the information of Jaee Sing; but some change in the administration of that country must have taken place, for in October of the following year, three accredited agents arrived at Chittagong, deputed by Gouroosham, who is represented as again in possession of the regal power; he conhs the treaty entered into with Jaee Sing, but states his inability to pay, in specie of gold or silver, the expense incurred by the troops to be employed in his service, the Burmahs having destroyed a great part of the dominions of Meklee: he agrees, however, to refund whatever sums may have been already expended by the British government on his account, and to repay, in the produce of his country, the charges for military assistance. As an earnest of the sincerity of his intentions, he makes an immediate offer of 500 Meklee gold rupees, to be valued at twelve silver rupees each. Allusion is in this document also made to the gold mines on the banks of the Burhampooter, in the dominions of Meklee, as well as any other mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, tin, copper, and precious stones, which were then known to exist or might hereafter be discovered. The concluding article of the treaty enumerates the following products, which are to be paid annually by Gouroosham, in addition to the contingent privileges mentioned.

Silk, ...	10 mds.	at 5 rs. pr. Seer,	2,000
Iron, ...	1,000 do	at 4 md.	4,000
Kupass, ...	1,000 do	at 1 ½ do.	1,500
Dammer, ...	1,000 do	at 1 ½ do.	1,500
Wood Oil, ...	1,000 do	at 1 ½ do.	1,500

Wax, …………………..	500 do at	20 do.	10,000
Elephants' Teeth, ……	100 do at	20 do.	2,000
Agar (Sandal Wood), …	100 do at	4 seer,	16,000
Camphore, ……………	10 do at	80 md.	800
Black Thread, ………..	100 do at	20 do.	2,000
Red ditto, ……………..	100 do at	20 do.	2,000
Blue ditto, …………….	100 do at	20 do.	2,000
White ditto, …………..	200 do at	20 do.	4,000
Black Coss, …………..	100 do at	2 seer,	8,000
Meklee cloths, ………..	5,000 do	at 1 ½ pr. pc.	7,500
Meklee gold rupees, …	500 do at	12 each	6,000
			76,800

37th. With this treaty, all communication between the British and Muneepooree authorities appears to have ceased. The death of Gouroosham, with whom it had been concluded, soon followed, and Jaee Sing had resumed the reins of Government, but a short time, 'when another invasion of the Burmahs under Shembegwen in 1765, overwhelmed his unhappy country: the Muneepoorees were defeated, Jaee Sing fled into Cachar, and the horrors of captivity were superadded to the sufferings inflicted upon them by their relentless enemies. As soon as the Burmahs had retired, which they did after raising a man remotely connected with the royal family, called Eeringba, to the throne, Jaee Sing returned, and dispossessed the usurper, whose life was spared.

38th. From 1765, the date of the last great invasion mentioned by Symes, Jaee Sing had been actively engaged in attempts to restore the county to some degree of prosperity, and his efforts would appear to have been but too successful, as the knowledge of its improved condition promised a fresh harvest of slaves and cattle, and stimulated the Burmahs to renew their aggregations. Their forces advanced in two divisions, one of which proceeding by water devastated the villages on the western bank of the Ningthee river, while the other penetrating through the valley of Kubo, their united forces entered the Muneepoor valley, and were met by the troops of Jaee Sing near Langthabal a bloody conflict, which lasted for three days, terminated in the

total discomfiture of the Muneepoorees, and Jaee Sing fled across the hills into Assam. The Burmahs raised the Moirang rajah to the vacant throne, and returned to their own country. Jaee Sing, having obtained assistance in Assam, and relying on the attachment of his people, again returned to Muneepoor, devastated Moirang, and resumed the government of his country.

39th. Between 1775 and 1782, Jaee Sing had made no less than four successful attempts to regain his throne, but was as often expelled by a fresh Burmese force, and on each occasion was compelled to fly into Cachar, where he obtained a temporary refuge. In 1783, he however appears to have made some compromise with his enemies, and from that period, until 1798, he seems to have been allowed to remain in quiet possession of his devastated country. In January of that year, he left his eldest surviving son, Robinchundruh, in charge of Muneepoor, and set out on a pilgrimage to Nuddea: distrusting the Cachar rajah, who refused him a passage through his territories, he travelled toward8 Tripurah, and giving a daughter in marriage to the Rajah of that country, resumed his journey, and died near Bhagovangola, on the banks of the Ganges, in October 1799.

40th. From this period the history of Muneepoor presents an unvarying scene of disgusting treachery, between the numerous sons of Jaee Sing, who in their contests for supremacy, arrayed the unhappy people of the country in hostile warfare against each other, and inflicted miseries upon them, little if at all inferior to those they had suffered at the hand of their common enemy the Burmahs. Of these sons, Robinchundruh, the eldest, who had been left in charge of the country by his father, was murdered in 1801. Modoochundruh the next in succession, shared the same fate in 1806. When Choorjeet Sing ascended the throne, his brother, Marjeet, almost immediately afterwards conspired against him; but being unsuccessful in an attack, fled to Tummoo, and supplicated assistance from the king of Ava, who dispatched a wuqeel to Muneepoor on his behalf, and he was pardoned by Choorjeet. Received into favour, he again rebelled, and being repulsed in two attach upon the capital, fled

into Cachar, from whence with a few followers, he made his way to Ava, through the province of Arracan. In this country he remained six or seven years, and at the end of that time, in 1812, succeeded in inducing the king of Ava to espouse his cause, and to place him on the throne of Muneepoor, for which he agreed to renounce all claim on the Kubo valley, and to acknowledge his dependence on the Burmah king. To the friendship of the present monarch of Ava was he indebted for the interest thus shown on his behalf; and it will be subsequently seen how he requited the good offices of his young protector.

41st. In the cold-weather of 1812, a very considerable army marched from the Burmese territories, to establish Marjeet on the throne of Muneepoor: at Tummoo, in the Kubo valley, two divisions were formed, one of which, accompanied by Marjeet Sing, entered Muneepoor by the Imole pass, and debouched in the valley near Kokshingkhoolel; the second, under the Sumjok rajah, entered by the Muchee route, and encamped near Hueerok: this division was totally routed, and its leader killed by Petumber Sing, a nephew of the Rajah Choerjeet Sing, who with the main army had advanced to Kokshing. A conflict which lasted for five days terminated in his discomfiture, he fled into Cachar with a few of his followers, and the county submitted to the yoke of the usurper. Marjeet, at the expiration of ten days, dismissed his Burmese friends and continued for five years in undisturbed possession of the country.

42nd. During this period, Muneepoor is represented as having regained almost all its former prosperity: the friendship existing with the Court of Ava tended to encourage trade the prosperity of the inhabitants was proved in the numerous herds of buffaloes and bullocks which grazed on the plains, and a considerable accession of people had taken place from the return of those who had accompanied Marjeet in his flight. Marjeet and his principal officers had, from their long residence in Ava, adopted many of the luxurious habits of that court, and they affected a degree of splendour in dress and the equipments of their horses, which contrasted very strikingly with their former

simplicity. Nothing, however, but terror of the Burmahs, could have induced the principal families in Muneepoor to tolerate the presence of Marjeet, whose sanguinary disposition was early shown in the execution of almost all Choorjeet's followers, and the attempted murder of many of his nephews. In 1818, he invaded Cachar with a large force, which penetrated the hills in three divisions, and would have effected the conquest of that country with ease, had not its Rajah Govindchunder, interested Choorjeet Sing in his favour: this prince had been residing for some time at Jynteeah: and on learning the situation of affairs in Cachar, immediately came to Govinchunder's assistance, and Marjeet hearing of his arrival, was so much afraid of his influence among the Muneepoorees, that he made a precipitate retreat across the hills into his own country. Choorjeet, with the assistance of Gumbheer Sing, succeeded in obtaining possession of the greater portion of the Cachar territory, in which he finally established himself, with all his followers.

43rd. In 1819, when the present king of Ava ascended the throne, it was determined to commemorate the event with an unusual degree of splendour, and all the tributary princes, as is customary on such occasions, were summoned personally to do homage to the new sovereign. Amongst others, Marjeet Sing of Muneepoor was ordered to attend, and as it was to the friendly exertions of this very king, that he was entirely indebted for his present position, it was natural to suppose that such a summons would have been gladly obeyed. Some circumstances, however, such as the forcible cutting of timber in the Kubo valley, and the erection of a richly gilded palace, had been the subject of remonstrance from the Court of Ava, a short time before; and distrusting their intentions, Marjeet declined obeying the order for his appearance at the installation of the king: but anxious to avert the consequences of a more explicit refusal, he pleaded the hostile intentions of his brothers in excuse for his disobedience. A Burmese army was immediately dispatched to seize the rebel; they were encountered by the Muneepoorees at Kokshing, the scene of in any former struggles between the same

troops, and the contest was at length terminated by the retreat of Marjeet, who deserting his troops fled precipitately towards Cachar, followed by so large a proportion of the population of the county, that the Burmahs gained little more by their invasion, than the glory of conquest over a force of greatly inferior numbers. Marjeet, on reaching Cachar, was kindly received by his brother Choorjeet, to whom he made a formal resignation of the regal authority, by giving into his charge the sacred images of Govinduh and Burnamchundruh, which he had brought away with him from Muneepoor. Heerachundruh, the son of Robinchundruh, and nephew of Marjeet, continued at the head of a small body of horse to annoy the Burmah garrison left in Muneepoor, who in vain attempted to capture him: he was secretly supported by his countrymen, who admired his gallantry, and by keeping him acquainted with the movements of the enemy, enabled him to cut off many of their small detachments.

44th. In 1822, Petumbhur Sing, another nephew, was dispatched from Cachar by Choorjeet to his assistance, and they succeeded in drawing a large Burmese detachment into an ambuscade, every man of which was cut to pieces. The country had been so much devastated by the long continuance of hostilities, that the leaders of these parties found themselves unable to subsist their men, and withdrew into Cachar.

45th. In the following year, Petumbhur Sing was again detached by Choorjeet to depose a man called Shoobol, who had been placed on the guddee by the Burmahs, and having effected, that object, Petumbhur assumed the dignity himself. To dispossess him, Gumbheer Sing left Cachar with a small force, and Petumbhur having been worsted in an action near Jeynugur, fled to the court of Ava, where he has remained ever since. Gumbheer Sing, from the extreme difficulty of obtaining supplies, was compelled to return almost immediately to Cachar, when in consequence of disagreements with his brother Choorjeet, the latter retired to Sylhet, leaving Marjeet and Gumbheer in possession of nearly the whole of that territory, of which Govindchundruh had been unjustly deprived.

46th. In this state of affairs the' Burmese war commenced: the forces of Ava again occupied Muneepoor, and when our frontier was threatened through Cachar, negotiations were opened with the three Muneepooree brothers, who supplicated to be taken under our protection; the proposition was acceded to, and the Burmese authorities, though made acquainted with the fact, persisted in their original design of invading it, and eventually over-ran the province with a very considerable body of troops. Gumbheer Sing, the most enterprising of the three brothers, with whom we had negotiated, raised from among his own followers a body of 500 men, who actively co-operated with our troops in expelling the Burmese force from Cachar; and in June, 1825, he compelled them to evacuate the Muneepoor valley. In the following year, having obtained some re-inforcements, he entered Kubo, attacked the Burmese forces in their stockaded position at Tummoo, and pursuing them acrossthe Ungoching hills, cleared the western bank of the Ningthee river of every opposing detachment. At the conclusion of the peace by the treaty of Yandaboo, in February 1826, Gumbheer Sing was recognized as the Rajah of Muneepoor, where he continued to reign until January 1834, when he suddenly expired, leaving an infant son, the present Rajah Kirtee Sing, who was formally acknowledged by the British Government, and a Regency, of which the Sunaputtee Nur Sing, his late father's most confidential and .faithful friend, is the head, now governs the country.

চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাকপা



চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাকপা কুমজা ১৮১৯-১৮২৬ ফাওবগী মতমসি পুৰারীদা খ্বাইদগী মরু ওইবা তাঙ্কক অমনি হায়না মীয়াম্না লৌনৈ। অসিগুম্বা পুৰারীগী তাঙ্কক অসি নিংথৌমচাশিংগী মনুংদা তোঙান তোঙানবা মওং অমদি লালোংদা অৰাশিংবু থেংনখি। ঙসিগী মীৎয়েংদগী ঐখোয়না করি পরা তম্বা য়াই হাইবদু পুৰারী নৈনরগা খঙবা ঙমই। পুৰারী নৈনবদা ঙসিদগী য়েংলগা নৈনবা চুমদে মদুগী মহুত্তা তাঙ্কক তাঙ্কক অদু নৈনগদবনি। চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাকপা হায়বসি মহারাজ জয়সিংহনা নোঙ্গাখ্রবা মতুংদা মণিপুরগী পুৰারীদা নিংথেমচা অমগা অমগা হাৎনবা য়েংথিনবগী থৌদোক্তুদগী ওইরকপনি। জয় সিংহ মহারাজনা কুমজা ১৭৯৯ দা মজাইবুংঙো লবন্যচন্দ্রদা নিংথৌ খুভম শিন্নখি, নিংথৌ ওইবা চহী ২ শুরকপদা কুমজা ১৮০১ দা নিংথৌ শেমগদৌরিবা কাঙবুনা শরৌ শিন্দুনা কাংজৈ হেক লোইবগা কাংজৈবুংদা মহারাজ লবন্যচন্দ্র মীখূৎতা লৈখিদে, লবন্যচন্দ্র থুপখ্রবা মতুংদা মধুচন্দ্রনা নিংথৌ ওইবা চহী ৫ শুরকপা কুমজা ১৮০৬ তা মধুচন্দ্র মহারাজবুসু হাৎতোকখি। মথংদা চৌরজিৎ, নোংচুপ ৰাইরং পামহৈবা কুমজা ১৮০৫-১৮১৩ ফাওবা চহী ১০ নিংথৌ ওই। মনাও ইবুংঙো মার্জিৎনা যুবরাজ ওই। মহারাজ চৌরজিৎ, মার্জিৎ মচিন-মনাও চহী ৫/৫ নিংথৌ ওইহনসি হায়নখিবা ৰাফড়দগী কুমজা ১৮০৯ শুবদ মারজিৎনা হঙ্গৎলুবদা মনাওগী ৰাদু তাবদা নুংঙাইতবদগী মারজিৎনা লানগীদমক শেম শাদুনা মনাইশিং খরগা কাঙজৈবুংদা ঙাইদুনা লৈখি, মারজিৎনা নারোন্দা নঙ্গন্দগী তা শৎতুনা হুনজিল্লি। খুদক্তুদা চৌরজিৎকী মনাশিংনা যুবরাজদা তানা থিনখি অমদি মারজিৎ কছার

চেনখি, কছারদসু লৈবা য়াদবদগী সিলেট তান্না চৎলগা মদুদগী আরাকান কুমিল্লা চাতিগাও তান্না লাক্তুনা অৰাং কোনুং মন্দলে তান্না চৎলগা অৰাগী ইংয়ে যুবরাজগা মরুপ শান্নদুনা মণিপুরনা কবো তম্পাক লৌবা থাদোক্লগে, মণিপুর নিংথৌ ওইনবা শীনবিয়ু অৰা নিংথৌগী মখা পোনগে হায়না হায়জরুবগী মতুং ইন্না অৰা লান্মী লিশিং ২ গা লোয়ননা মারজিৎনা মণিপুরদা লান্দারক্তুনা চৌরজিৎ ময়াং লৈবাক কছারদা চেনখি। মহারাজ মারজিৎনা কুম ১৮১৩-১৮১৯ ফাওবা নিংথৌ ওই। কুমজা ১৮১৯ দা অৰাগী নিংথৌ বদাৰপায়াবু মহুৎ শিনখিবা বগয়ীদৰাবু নিংথৌ ওইনবগী থৌরমদা মারজিৎপু বার্ত্তন তৌরকখি, বর্মানা মখোয়গী মখাদা লৈ খনব নিংথৌশিং লাক্লগা থৌরমদু য়াওবা পামখি, অদুবু অৰাশিংবু শাওদনবনি হায়দুনা মরম অমা পীদুনা মচিন মনাওশিংনা মহাকপু নিংথৌ খুভম লৌথোক্লবা হোৎনরি অদুনা মণিপুর থাদোক্তুনা চৎপসি মতম চাদে। ৰাফমদু অৰা নিংথৌনা য়াখিদবগা লোয়ননা জেনরেল মিংগী মহা বান্দুলানা লুচিংবা অচৌবা লান্মী তেঙ্গোল অমা থারকখি। কুমজা ১৮১৯ ৰাকচিংগী ৫ নি পানবা লৈবাকপোকপা নুমিৎতগী হপ্তা অমা চুপ্পা শোক্লরগা অৰাশিংনা ঙমখি, নিংথৌমচা অমদি প্রজা অয়াম্বা চেনখি। অসিগুম্বা তাঙ্কক অসি (১৮১৯-১৮২৬) অসিবু চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাকপা হায়না পুৰারীদা খঙনদুনা লৈরি। হায়রিবা ৰারীসি A collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring countries, (Vol. No. 1) গী লমাই 308-309 দা য়াওরি-

The invasions of Manipur by the Burmese were frequent; their last occupation of the country began in 1819. The three Manipuri princes, Marjit, Chaurjit, and Gambhir Singh, sons of Jai Singh, were compelled to escape to Kachar, which country they occupied. With them large numbers of Manipuris emigrated, and a considerable population of this race is still to be found in Kachar and Sylhet.

When war was declared against Burma by the British Government in 1824, and the Burmese had been expelled from Kachar, assistance in arms and money was given by the Company to Gambhir Singh in an attempt to recover possession of Manipur. In this he was successful, occupying not only the valley in which the capital is situated, but also the Kubo valley, lying to the east of the former boundaries of the State, and peopled by Shans (called Kabau in Manipuri). By the treaty of Yandabo with

Barma, executed in February 1826, the King of Ava recognised (article 2) the independence of Gambhir Singh as Raja of Manipur.

Gambhir Singh being thus established on the throne, the levy with which he had effected the re-conquest of his country was placed under the management of two British officers, and supplied with ammunition, and also with pay, by the British Government. In 1833 the British Government agreed (No. CXXII) to annex to Manipur the ranges of hills on the west, between the eastern and western bends of the Barak, giving the State the line of the Jiri and the western bend of the Barak as its boundary, on the condition that the Raja removed all obstructions to trade between Manipur and Kachar, kept in repair the road between Manipur and British territory, and promised to assist the Government both with carriage and troops in the event of war with Burma. In 1834 Gambhir Singh died, and Nar Singh, his minister, and a great-grandson of Gharib-Nawaz, was appointed regent on behalf of the dead king's son Chandra Kirti Singh, then one year old. In the same year the British Government decided to restore the Kubo valley to the King of Burma, who had never ceased to remonstrate against its separation from that country: the valley was given back, and a new boundary laid down in the presence of British Commissioners, under an Agreement (No. CXXIII) dated the 9th January 1834, and at the same time the British Government bound itself to pay a monthly stipend of Rupees 500 to the Raja of Manipur in compensation for his loss. In 1835 the assistance formerly given to the Manipur levy was withdrawn, and a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Manipur.

অসুম্না মণিপুরগী পুৰারীদা য়াম্না তুংঙাইতবা তাবদা তুজুংবা ৱারী কয়া লৈখি, মীওই কয়া অমা য়াইরি লেংদুনা হাৎখি, কয়া অমা কা মনুংদা মোরোক মৈ থাদুনা হাৎখি, কয়া অম লানফা ওইনা ফাদুনা অৰা লৈবাক্তা পুদুন চৎখিবগী ৱারী ঐখোয়না ঙসিসু নীংশিংলি। পুৰারী অসিগী তাঙ্কক অসিদা মৈতৈ লৈমবু কনবগীদমক হোৎনখিবা নিংথৌ মচা সনা হেরাচন্দ্র, গম্ভিরসিংহ, নরসিংহগী তোঙান তোঙানবা থৌদাং ঙসিসু নীংশিংলি শোন্নরি।

চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাকপাঃ সনা হেরাচন্দ্র

সনা হেরাচন্দ্র (ডাকু নিংথৌ) মহারাজ লাবন্যচন্দ্রগী তরুকশুবী তালোই অপানবী অকোইজম চনু (অকোইশু) না কুমজা ১৭৯৮ ইঙাগী ৫ নি পানবা নোংমাইজিং নুমিৎতা পোকই। সনা হেরাচন্দ্র মপা ইবুংঙো লাবন্যচন্দ্রনা ৰাংখৈরাকপা ওইরিঙৈদা পোকপনি, মশাগী চহী ৩ গা থা ৬ রোম শুরকপদা মপা কাইনখি। অঙাং ওইরিঙৈ মপাবুংনা মতীক চাবা ওজাশিংদা মহৈ-মশিং তমহল্লি। ইনখৎলকপা মতমদগী হৌনা মবুদ্ধি মরৌশিং চঙখোল্লি, মথৌনা মরিংজেল ফৈ, মমা লৈবাক নুংশিবগী ঈহুল চেল্লি, মপা ইবুংঙো লাবন্যচন্দ্রগী লৈঙাক্লোন অমসু খনবান লৈপানগী মরমদা নীংথিনা খঙই। মার্জিৎ মহারাজ (১৮১৩-১৯) গী লৈঙাক্লোন শোয়বদগী অৱা নিংথৌনা মণিপুর লৌশিন্নবা পাখল ৰান অমসুং কলেউন কৌবা সেনাপতি অমদি লান্মী তেঙ্গোলগী মকোক জেনরেল মীংঙী মহা বান্দুলানচিংবনা কুমজা ১৮১৯ ৰাকচিংগী ৫ নি পানবা লৈবাকপোকপা নুমিৎতা লান্দারক্তুনা মৈতৈ লৈপাক থুগায়খি। নিংথেমচাশিং মণিপুরগী ৰাংমদা চেনখি অদুগা সনা হেরাচন্দ্রসু চীংগী খুল অমদা থুপ্না লোৎতুনা লৈখি। ঙাকপী শেনবীনবা লৈত্রবা মৈতৈ কয়াবু অৱাগী মখূৎতা অৱাবা তাবা, থৌরি থাংবা, খুবাক্তা য়াইরী লেংবা, অৱা লৈবাক্তা হোইদুনা পুখিবা, নুপী অঙাং কয়াবু মীনুংশি লৈতনা হাৎতোকপীবা কয়া তাবদা সনা হেরাচন্দ্রনা মমা লৈবাক কন্নবগীদমক অমদি অৱাগী মথক্তা লমন খুন্নবগীদমক কুমজা ১৮২০ এপ্রিল থয়াইৱাইদা তম্পাক্তা কুম্লক্লগা মরৈবাক নুংশিজবা মৈতৈ মচাশিংদা মশাগী ঈ নিবা হৌরকখি অমদি মহাক্কী লমজিং মখাদা 'মৈতৈ লৈমা কন্নবা লূপ' শেমদুনা মণিপুর কন্নবগীদমক থৱায় কখোল্লবা লুচিংবা অঙোম সুবনাথ মনি, অকোইজম খম্বা, য়েল্লাংবা অমু, মৈয়েংবা শ্যাম অমসুং মোইরাংথেম্বা লবঙ্গ চোংথোরকখি। মৈতৈ লৈমগী মপারি তরুকসিগী অচেৎপা ফিরেপ, অহকবা ৰাশক্লা কুমজা ১৮২০ কালেগী ৬ নি থাংজ নুমিৎতা মণিপুর ঙাক্তুনা লৈরিবা অৱাশিংগী মথক্তা লান্দানবা ৰারেপ্লখি। অদুবু লাইবক থিবদি য়েক্লবা অৱাগী মনাকোংদা পাউ অসি তাখিবদগী লূপসিগী লালোইশিং মীরোৎ ওইখি, মীরোৎ ওইনা ওইনা মোইরাংদা চিঙ্গাক অমসুং লান্মী শেমগৎপা ঙম্বগী তাঞ্জা ফংখি। চহীসিদা অৱা লান্মী ৫০০ না মোইরাংদা লাকখি, খোঙফমসিদা সনা হেরাচন্দ্রগী হৈ-শিংলবা লান্মীনা অৱা ২০০ হেন্না হাৎখি অমদি শগোল ৫০, নোংমৈ ১২ অমসুং লান্মী ৮০০ গী মথক্তা লৈবা ঙমখি।

হেরাচন্দ্রগী মপাবুং লবোন্যচন্দ্রবু শান্নবদা শোইবা শাশিন্নরগা হাৎনবা হোৎনখিবা য়ুমজাউতাবা মণিপুরগী ফীভম য়েংলুনবা থারকখি অমদি সনা হেরাচন্দ্রনা তাদুনা ওকখি, মচিন-মনাও ৰারী শান্নখি-

... মোইরাং খেলেম্বগী কুম শক ১৭৪২... কালেন থা... ১২ নি ইরাইদা ইবুংশিং য়ুমজাওতাবা মাকলংলোমদা তারকএ। মনাও ইবুংঙো হেরাচন্দ্রনা ওক্লুইএ ...। ময়াম্বনা হংএ, খুৎশু-খুৎলায় করি লৈবা হায়রবদা শগোল ৫০, নোংমৈ ১২, মী ৮০০ অসি লৈএ। ফরে নাসে হায়দুনা ময়াম্বনা পুরকপা শগোল ২, কবাক থাঙ ৫, নোংমৈ ৩ অমসু মনাওদা পীরে। “ঐদি কানেউন্দা চঙগে, মনাউনা অৰা অসিবু অরেপ্পা লৈতে, য়াম্বুংও! হায়না খাম্বসু য়াদরে। ১৭ নি য়ুমশকৈশাদা ইবুংশিং য়ুমজাওতাবা কানেউন্দা চঙলক্লে।” তশেংবদি মরৈবাক নীংবা শারগা নিংথৌ খুভমগীদমক অৰাদা চঙজগে খনবনি, সনা হেরাচন্দ্রগী মমাংদা উৎ চাইবনি- “...১৭ নি য়ুমশকৈশদা ইবুংশি য়ুমজাওতাবনা কানেউন্দা চঙলক্লে। “কদায়দগী লাকপা হংএ”। “ঐদি নিংথেম য়াইবগী (মধুচন্দ্রগী) মচানে, ইপা ইবুংঙোবুসু অৰা নিংথৌনা শেম্বীরকএ” হায়না খুন্নবদা, “মমিং করি কৌবা?” হংএ। “য়ুমজাওতাবা কৌএ”, “মী কয়া লাকপী, খুৎশু খুৎলায় করি পুরকপা?” হায়বদা, মী ৪৩ নে, খুৎশু-খুৎলায়দি হাওনা খোমলৌরে” খুমএ। “লৈও” হায়দুনা নুমিৎ ৫ নি লৈরে। ২১ নি লংমাইজিংদা কানেউন্না হায়এ, ঐখোয়দি চাক চাদরে, ফৌ পুববু হেরাচন্দ্রনা হাৎএ, নঙনচিংবা চৎও, হায়রবদা “ঐ চৎকে” য়ারে। সেকমাইদা অৰা ১০০ পুদুনা ফৌ পুরুই। ২৪ নি য়ুমশকৈশদা হল্লকএ। কানেউন্না হরাউএ, ঐগী মীচঙ ওইরে, নিংথৌ শেম্বীগে হায়রে, ইংঙা থা ৫ নি ইরাইদা কানেউন্না “ঐকী য়েক্লবদি হেরাচন্দ্রনে। মাবু নাবা ঙল্লবদি নিংথৌ শেম্লগে” হায়রে। মতাংসিদা অৰাশিংগী খোংয়া তিংখং ওইরিবা সনা হেরাচন্দ্রগী মথৌনা অৰাশিংনা কদায় ফাওবা তাখিবগে হায়বদু খঙবা ঙম্লে। অৰানা থাজনবগীদমক য়ুমজাউতাবনা হেরাচন্দ্রবু ফাননবা লান্মী ২০০, তেঙ্গোল ১, শগোল ৪০, নোংমৈ ২০ গা লোয়ননা হেরাচন্দ্রবু থিরকখি, খোঙফমসিদা হেরাচন্দ্রগা থেংনদুনা কুপ্পা ৰারী শান্নখি অমদি হেরাচন্দ্রগী ৰাফম য়ুমজাওতাবনা হিক্তোকপা ঙমদদুনা মখোয় অনী মীচঙ ওইদুনা অৰা লান্মী ২০০ হাৎতোকখি অমসুং হেরাচন্দ্রগা লোইননা মৈতৈ লান্মী লুপ্পা চাওবোক চীংদগী হাইগৎলক্তুনা শিংজমৈ অমসুং য়ুমজাওতাবনা লুচিংবা কাঙবু অমনা খোম্বীদোক্তা তেঙ্গোল শারগা অৰা থেংননবা লৈখি। য়েক্লবা অৰাশিংবু তাম্থোক্লবা চথুরকপা লালোংগী মনুং চন্না অশোংবা উমংগী উনা মরক্তা, উথক্তা লৈরগা থক্তগী চোংথরগা অৰা

হাৎপা অসিদগী অৱাশিং চৎপা মতমদা উথক্তা মৈতৈ লৈৱ্রা হায়না য়েংদুনা চৎপদগী ঙসি ফাওবা মৈতৈনা অৱাবু "অৱা নোংদোন য়েংবা" হায়না খঙনরি অদুগা মৈতৈ লান্মীশিংনা নোংথক্তা য়েংদুনা লাকপা অৱা লান্মীশিংবু নারক-মোংশোংদা লোৎতুনা লৈরগা অৱা লান্মী তক্তনা হাৎখি। অসিগুম্বা অরোনবা লালোং কয়া হৈবা সনা হেরাচন্দ্রবু 'তাকু নিংথৌ' হায়নসু পুৱারীদা শীংথানৈ। সনা হেরাচন্দ্রগী লুম্লগা চত্থরক্লিবা লালোং অসি মায়থিবা পীনবগীদমক অৱা লান্মী লিশিং ১০ গী অচৌবা তেঙ্গোল থোমজিল্লকখি। পখানউনগী লান্মীগা হেরাচন্দ্রনা লুচিংবা 'মৈতৈ লৈমা কনবা লূপ' কী লালোইশিংগা থৌবাল চীংমাঙ (তোমচীংগী য়াইরিপোকলোমদা ওল্লিবা চীংগী মমাঙ) দা অকনবা লানফম ওইখি। লানফমসিদা অৱাগী খূৎশু-খূৎলায় অমদি লান্মী য়াম্মনখিবনা য়ুমজাওতাবা অমদি সনা হেরাচন্দ্র কছারদা চেনখি। সনা হেরাচন্দ্রগী ইরাং নেমথখ্রবদা অৱা সেনাপতিনা হুইদ্রোমশুবন লাইফম লাকপদা শিন্নখি। মতমসিদা সনা হেরাচন্দ্রনা য়ুমজাওতাবদা শিন্নবা য়াবা ৱাফম কয়া শিন্নরল্লগা মৈতৈ লৈমগীদমক কছারদগী লাকখি। অৱাগী সেনাপতি পাখান উন অমসুং কনেউননচিংবা ইম্ফালদগী হনখিঙৈদা মাগী খূৎপু শুবনগী কাঙবুগা লান তৌনখি অমদি য়ুমজাওতাবা কছারদগী থোরকপা মাকলংদা ওকখি। অসুম্না শুবন য়ুমজাওতাবা অমদি সনা হেরাচন্দ্রগী খূৎপুশিং মান্নদুনা কুম ১৮২১ ফাইরেনগী ১৬ নি নোংমাইজিং নুমিৎতা য়ান্নদুনা য়ুমজাওতাববু নিংথৌ হাপখি। "মোইরাং খেলেম্বকী কুমতি শোক ১৭৪২" ফারেন থা ১২ নি য়ুমশকৈশা ডাকু নিংথৌনা খুৎখোমদুনা লাইফম লাকপগা শোকনৈএ। ১৪ নি ইরাইদা স্না য়ুমজাওতাবা মাকলং তাইএ। ডাকু নিংথৌ লাইফম লাকপা শুবন ২ মসু ইবুংশি য়ুমজাওতাববু ওক্লুই। ১৬ নি লংমাই চীংদা কোনুং চঙএ। "সনা য়ুমজাওনা নিংথৌ ওইএ। ... থোকচোম খুল্লিংগী কুম শোক ১৭৪৩ শজিফোই থা... ১৬ নি শগোলশেলদা ময়াং লমদগী ইবুংশি গম্ভিরসিংহ থোরক্তুনা নিংথৌ ওইএ। মচা ইবুংঙো য়ুমজাওতাবদি ঔৱারম চঙখিয়ে।" হায়না ইরি। সনা হেরাচন্দ্রগী থৌনা থৌদাংসু শ্বাইগী তাঙ্কক্তা চমম্লনা মাঙখি। অৱাগী মীওৎ-মীনৈদগী কন্নবা ঙাক শেন্নবা মশাগী চহী ২১ থা ৯ নুমিৎ ২৮ দগী থৌদাং লৌরকখিবা, শক ১৭৫২ গী ফাইরেনগী ১৪ নি ইরাই নুমিৎতা মশাগী চহী ২২ থা ৮ নুমিৎ ৭ শুবা অসিদগী মহাক্কী লিখুন মাঙখ্রে, চান্ননা থমজনিংবদি- "পুখ্রনবা তাংখোম্বগী কুম শক ১৭৫২ ফাইরেন থা ২৮ নি শগোলশেলদা লম্বোইবা মীরৈবাকচা চংকোন কৌবা অমনা নিংথৌমচা খ্বাইরাকপনে হায়দুনা মৈতৈ মচাগা মান্নদুনা নোংঙাল্লমদাইদা কোনুং চঙএ। ২৯ নি ইরাইদা শ্রী ইবুংশিচা সেনাপতি, অচোম লুৱাংপা, হাওবম পিনোতা অহুম্না চংকোন খোংতেকপবু ফারে। শ্রীযুৎ মহারজ (রাজা গম্ভিরসিংহ) সু থুংলৈ।

চংকোনবুদি লৈশাং হিদেনদা শগাই শানা হাৎএ। ৰাংখৈরাকপম চিংখুদি ময়াংলম চেনখিএ। চীংকাপম মহারপীতি ৰাকোংএ।” হায়না চৈথারোল কুম্বাবদা ইরি। সনা হেরাচন্দ্রনা চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাকপদা লৌখিবা থৌদাং অদু ঙসিগী মীরোলনা পুৰারীগী লমাই ফুমদুনা লৈরিবা ৰারী কয়া তৌথোক্তুনা নৈনরক্লি।

চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাকপা ঃ গম্ভিরসিংহ, নরসিংহ

মহারাজ মার্জিৎনা নিংথৌ ফম কল্লকপা পামনবদগী অৰা লানগায়নবদা মণিপুর চহী তরেৎ খুন্তাক্তুনা অৰাবা কয়া মায়োক্লে, মণিপুরী অয়াম্বা কছারদা চেন্দুনা লৈ। কছার সিলেটনচিংবদা চৌরজিৎ, মার্জিৎ, গম্ভির সিংহনচিংবা নিংথেমচাশিং লৈদুনা মণিপুরবু অৰাগী খূৎতগী মতৌ করম্না কনগনি হায়বা খন্নে। গম্ভির সিংহনা ময়াম্বুং চৌরজিৎ অমদি মার্জিৎ অনীবু নিংথৌ ওইবীয়ু হায়জবদা মখোয়দি অহল ওইরে মনাওশিংনা ইরৈবাক কন্নবা হোৎনরো হায়বগী মতুং ইন্না গম্ভির সিংহ, নরসিংহ অনী পুন্দুনা অৰাগী খূৎতগী মণিপুর কন্ননবা খন্নখি।

চৈরক অসিদা বৃটিশ সিফাই খরগা লোয়ননা শিল্লোংদগী কছার য়ৌনা লম য়েংবা লাকপদা কছারদা লৈবা অৰা লাম্মীগা থেংনদুনা লান তৌরুবদা সিফাইশিং লোয়ননা অৰানা ফাজিনখি। সাহেবশিংনা গম্ভির সিংহদা হায়জদুনা তিলান চীংশাংদা শারিবা অৰা তেঙ্গোল থুগায়দুনা সাহেবশিং কনবীখি। সাহেবশিংনা মৈতৈ নিংথৌ মচাশিংবু য়াম্না থাজবা, হরাউবা অমদি তৌবীমল খঙবা উৎখি লোয়ননা মতাং চাবা মতমদা মতেং পাংনিংবগী ৰাখল খন্দুনা লৈখি। মতাংদুদা গম্ভির সিংহনা বৃটিশতা মণিপুরদগী অৰা তান্থোক্লে খূৎশু-খূৎলায় মতেং পাংবিনবা হায়জখি। বৃটিশনা থাজবগী মতুং ইন্না করিগুম্বা অৰাগী খূৎতগী মণিপুর হন্দোক্লবদি মণিপুর অসি গম্ভির সিংহগী মখূৎতা শিন্নগনি হায়রম্মী। অদুগা চৌরজিৎ, মার্জিৎনা থাগী পেন্সন লুপা ১০০/১০০ পীখি। গম্ভির সিংহবু মণিপুরগী নিংথৌ অদুগা নরসিংহবুনা লালজিংপুরেলগী ফম থিন্দোকই। গম্ভির সিংহনা করিগুম্বা মণিপুর হন্দোকপা ঙমদ্রবসু কছারদা নৎত্রগা অসামদা মহাক অমসুং মহাক্কী তুংইনবশিংগী লম পীনবগী ৰাফম ফাওবা বৃটিশনা খন্নবা লৈখি। গম্ভির সিংহনা কুমজা ১৮১৫ দা মণিপুর লাম্মী (মণিপুর লেভি) শেমগৎতুনা অৰা তান্থোক্লবা থৌরাং তৌই। মদুগী অচঙবা শেল-থুম বৃটিশ সরকারনা পুথোকই। কুমজা ১৮২৪ জুলাই ৩০ দা থোকখিবা রাজ গম্ভির সিংহ লেভিগী লাম্মীশিংগী মমিং পরেংদুদি-

An extract copy of the Muster Roll of the troops employed in Raja Gumbheer Singh Levy, maintained by Lt. Col. Innes, C.B. at Juttrapur on 30th July, 1824 A.D.

শগোল-লান্মী (Calalry)

সর্দ্দারশিং (Sirdars)

(১) রস্মন (লক্ষ্মন) সিংহ, (২) ডুম্ব্র সিংহ, (৩) নবীন সিংহ, (৪) কীর্ত্তি সিংহ

লান্মী-লাল্লোইশিং (Troops)

(১) গুনিন্দ্র সিংহ,লক্ষন সিংহ, রাসি সিংহ তোমাল সিংহ, (৫) লীলানন্দ শর্ম্মা, কালেশ্বর শর্ম্মা, চন্দ্র সিংহ, ধর সিংহ, খেরোদ সিংহ, (১০) শর্নয় সিংহ, পূর্ণ সিংহ, শৈখ সলেনা, হোম সিংহ, দয়াবাম সিংহ, (১৫) উশব সিংহ, মদন সিংহ, ফলেন সিংহ, হরি সিংহ, বীর সিংহ, (২০) তুল সিংহ, ব্রজ সিংহ, শ্বরূপ/ধন সিংহ, নন্দ/রতন সিংহ, জয় সিংহ, (২৫) বৃন্দাবন সিংহ, লক্ষ্মন সিংহ, হরি সিংহ, দিন সিংহ, চক্রপানি সিংহ, (৩০) মঙ্গল সিংহ, চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, কীর্ত্তি সিংহ, কৃষ্ণচন্দ্র সিংহ, দয়ারাম সিংহ, (৩৫) গোবিন্দ সিংহ, মোহোন সিংহ, পূর্ণ সিংহ, কৃষ্ণ সিংহ, শ্বরূপ সিংহ, (৪০) অদি/দিন সিংহ।

খোঙমী-লান্মী (Infantry)

সুবেদারশিং (Subedars)

(১) জয় সিংহ, (২) অমু সিংহ, (৩) রাম সিংহ, (৪) কীর্ত্তি সিংহ, (৫) জয় সিংহ।

জমাদারশিং (Jamadars)

(১) পার্থ সিংহ, (২) শ্যামরাম সিংহ, (৩) লাল্লোই/ধন সিংহ, (৪) চবুং খম্বা/রতন সিংহ, (৫) বদন সিংহ, (৬) উমা সিংহ, (৭) চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, (৮) রন সিংহ, (৯) ভূবন সিংহ, (১০) কুমুদ সিংহ।

হভিলদারশিং (Havildars)

(১) বলহব সিংহ, (২) মোহন সিংহ, (৩) ধনঞ্জয় সিংহ, (৪) অহোঙ সিংহ, (৫) তম্ফাজাও সিংহ, (৬) চান্দ সিংহ, (৭) ইন্দু সিংহ, (৮) নন্দ সিংহ, (৯) বসিকা সিংহ, (১০) ইন্দ্রমনি সিংহ।

নাইকশিং (Naiks)

(১) ব্রজানন্দ সিংহ, (২) নীলানন্দ সিংহ, (৩) নীলমনি সিংহ, (৪) চন্দ্র সিংহ, (৫) প্রেম সিংহ, (৬) জয়রাম সিংহ, (৭) রসানন্দ সিংহ, (৮) কর্ণ সিংহ, (৯) .... (১০) উশুব সিংহ, (১১) লক্ষ্মন সিংহ, (১২) শ্বরূপ সিংহ, (১৩) মোরিবা সিংহ, (১৪) সনাজাও সিংহ, (১৫) কুমুদানন্দ সিংহ, (১৬) নীরঞ্জন সিংহ, (১৭) সাদগানন্দ সিংহ, (১৮) বোর সিংহ, (১৯) লালা সিংহ, (২০) মাধব সিংহ, (২১) শ্বরাম সিংহ, (২২) পূর্ণ সিংহ, (২৩) চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, (২৪) শৈখ রফি, (২৫) শৈখ সুবোল।

সিফাইশিং (Sepoys)

(১) উশুব সিংহ, মুরাবী সিংহ, শ্যাম সিংহ, চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, (৫) রসচন্দ্র সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, বিজয় সিংহ, সাধু সিংহ, মুকুণ্ড সিংহ, (১০) বৃন্দাবন সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, অমু সিংহ, মুক্তা সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, (১৫) সনাতোন সিংহ, পুকচাও সিংহ, ধনঞ্জয় সিংহ, চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, বাসু সিংহ, (২০) তুল সিংহ, ধনঞ্জয় সিংহ, দয়া সিংহ, বলা সিংহ, হিরা/নর সিংহ, (২৫) মধু সিংহ, ধবন সিংহ, লাবন্য সিংহ, চৈতন্য সিংহ, বর সিংহ, (৩০) গৌর সিংহ, শ্যামপূর্ণ সিংহ, চাওবা সিংহ, রন সিংহ, হেম সিংহ, (৩৫) শ্যামরাম সিংহ, পূর্ণ সিংহ, বলরাম সিংহ, রোমোনি সিংহ, রোমা সিংহ, (৪০) ফালগুন সিংহ, চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, বীর সিংহ, চাওবা সিংহ, রোসন সিংহ, (৪৫) পুকচাও সিংহ, চাওবা সিংহ, মুরাবী সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, অমু সিংহ, (৫০) জয়রাম সিংহ, অচৌ সিংহ, কাদু সিংহ, লাল্লু সিংহ, নবরাম সিংহ, (৫৫) নয়ন সিংহ, বীর/দয়া সিংহ, ধর্ম্ম সিংহ, মহেন্দ্র সিংহ, গৌর সিংহ, (৬০) আনন্দ সিংহ, গোপাল সিংহ, উদ্ধার সিংহ, উদ্ধব সিংহ, নব সিংহ, (৬৫) চেতন সিংহ, সাধন সিংহ, গুণ সিংহ, জয়রাম সিংহ, গোবিন্দ সিংহ, (৭০) অতোন সিংহ, মোহন সিংহ, ঝুলোন সিংহ, বৃন্দাবন সিংহ, চাওবা সিংহ, (৭৫) জয়রাম সিংহ, ধন সিংহ, মফৌ সিংহ, রতনমনি সিংহ, নর্ত্তোম সিংহ, (৮০) চন্দ্র সিংহ, নাবায়ন সিংহ, ধনঞ্জয় সিংহ, তরুন সিংহ, খুলিং সিংহ, (৮৫) তুল সিংহ, বুদ্ধিরাম সিংহ, কীর্ত্তি সিংহ, দয়ানন্দ সিংহ, নবীন সিংহ, (৯০) উচোন সিংহ, মদন সিংহ, মেরূ সিংহ, রূপানন্দ সিংহ, বলরাম সিংহ, (৯৫) রূপানন্দ সিংহ, বালু সিংহ, চান্দ সিংহ, নব সিংহ, রূপ সিংহ, (১০০) হীবানন্দ সিংহ, ধন সিংহ, চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, নবচ- দঅ সিংহ, (১০৫) নব সিংহ, চন্দন সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, লক্ষ্মন সিংহ, তুল সিংহ,

(১১০) বৌধ সিংহ, লক্ষ্মন সিংহ, গোবিন্দ সিংহ, ধন সিংহ, খেব সিংহ, (১১৫) জয়রাম সিংহ, কীর্ত্তি সিংহ, ভরত সিংহ, ইন্দ্র সিংহ, মুহোরী সিংহ, (১২০) শ্বরূপ সিংহ, উধব সিংহ, পুরুষত্তোম সিংহ, বারু সিংহ, মদন সিংহ, (১২৫) পুহাম সিংহ, সুবল সিংহ, ভুবানী সিংহ, উত্তমরাম সিংহ, বৃন্দাবন সিংহ, (১৩০) বলরাম সিংহ, লক্ষ্মন সিংহ, কুমুদানন্দ সিংহ, রূপানন্দ সিংহ, নিধিরাম সিংহ, (১৩৫) স্ববাম সিংহ, খোম্বা সিংহ, বামন সিংহ, নব সিংহ, চাওবা সিংহ, (১৪০) দয়ারাম সিংহ, পুর্ণানন্দ সিংহ, সোনাচান্দ সিংহ, নন্দ সিংহ, সুর্পানন্দ সিংহ, (১৪৫) তুলানন্দ সিংহ, হেম সিংহ, বলরাম সিংহ, আন্দ্রাম সিংহ, সুন্দর সিংহ, (১৫০) শ্রী সিংহ, সনাতন সিংহ, করুনা সিংহ, গোবিন্দ সিংহ, জয় সিংহ, (১৫৫) শ্যামপূর্ণ সিংহ, তাম্র সিংহ, তোমচৌ সিংহ, উমা সিংহ, কুমুদ সিংহ, (১৬০) গোপীচরন সিংহ, রাসিকা সিংহ, মেরা সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, মুকুণ্ড সিংহ, (১৬৫) দেবো সিংহ, রুন সিংহ, ধিরানন্দ সিংহ, কামো সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, (১৭০) জয়ানন্দ সিংহ, গোকুল সিংহ, বোলো সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, বেদাম সিংহ, (১৭৫) চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, রতনমনি সিংহ, তাম্র সিংহ, রূপ সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, (১৮০) গোবিন্দ সিংহ, পূর্ণ সিংহ, অমু সিংহ, চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, ভারত সিংহ, (১৮৫) ধর্ম্ম সিংহ, হীরা সিংহ, নাবোৎ সিংহ, ফুলানন্দ সিংহ, পূর্ণ সিংহ, (১৯০) রূপানন্দ সিংহ, দয়ানন্দ সিংহ, কীর্ত্তি সিংহ, অভি সিংহ, মধু সিংহ, (১৯৫) রাম সিংহ, গৌর সিংহ, লীলানন্দ সিংহ, কুমদানন্দ সিংহ, ভবানন্দ সিংহ, (২০০) তেঞ্জাও সিংহ, হরিনারায়ন সিংহ, রামচন্দ্র সিংহ, গঙ্গা সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, (২০৫) লোকনাথ সিংহ, বলরাম সিংহ, কুঞ্জো সিংহ, ধনি সিংহ, তবোব সিংহ, (২১০) তমু সিংহ, বিদুর সিংহ, অমু সিংহ, শ্বরূপ সিংহ, চাওবা সিংহ, (২১৫) তানচৌ সিংহ, তুলানন্দ সিংহ, কুঞ্জানন্দ সিংহ, নিরঞ্জন সিংহ, অতোন সিংহ, (২২০) চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, নন্দো সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, রাসিকা সিংহ, কুকিলা সিংহ, (২২৫) দেবো সিংহ, বলহব সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, উদয় সিংহ, রসক সিংহ, (২৩০) জগদ সিংহ, জয় সিংহ, গৌর সিংহ, লীলা সিংহ, হেম সিংহ, (২৩৫) তরুন সিংহ, নবরাম সিংহ, সুদ্র সিংহ, জয় সিংহ, খম্বা সিংহ, (২৪০) তোমচৌ সিংহ, নিমানন্দ সিংহ, চন্দ্রশ্যাম সিংহ, অমু সিংহ, আনন্দ্রাম সিংহ, (২৪৫) তুল সিংহ, গৌর সিংহ, লাল সিংহ, রসিকা সিংহ, ইন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, (২৫০) ধবজ সিংহ, হেম সিংহ, তানচৌ সিংহ, পূর্ণ সিংহ, মুকুণ্ড সিংহ, (২৫৫) ইন্দু সিংহ, খম্বা সিংহ, সুদাম সিংহ, চুরামনি সিংহ, কুমুদ সিংহ, (২৬০) হীরা সিংহ, মেরা সিংহ, জয় সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, তানচৌ সিংহ, (২৬৫) মধু

সিংহ, বেদাম সিংহ, রমানন্দ সিংহ, দয়ারাম সিংহ, তোঞ্জাও সিংহ, (২৭০) নল সিংহ, অঙ্গো সিংহ, ভুরাম সিংহ, শ্রীদাম সিংহ, মেরা সিংহ, (২৭৫) কুকিলা সিংহ, কীর্ত্তিবাস সিংহ, তানচৌ সিংহ, রফি মুহম্মদ, লাল মুহম্মদ, (২৮০) বৰ্ক তুল্লাই, লাল মুহম্মদ, হারি সিংহ, রূপ সিংহ, মুহম্মদ নজির, (২৮৫) নর্ত্তোম সিংহ, লোচন সিংহ, প্রশুরাম সিংহ, রূপ সিংহ, কৃষ্ণানন্দ সিংহ, (২৯০) অমুদোন সিংহ, গোবিন্দ সিংহ, লক্ষ্মন সিংহ, জগদ সিংহ, গুণ সিংহ, (২৯৫) দয়া সিংহ, ইন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, ক্ষেত্রি সিংহ, নন্দ সিংহ, রাম সিংহ, (৩০০) উপেন সিংহ, নর সিংহ, চন্দ্রশ্যাম সিংহ, কুমুদ সিংহ, খেলানন্দ সিংহ, (৩০৫) পূর্ণানন্দ সিংহ, চৈতন্যানন্দ সিংহ, নন্দ সিংহ, ধনি সিংহ, শুৰ্পা সিংহ, (৩১০) রতনমনি সিংহ, গোকুল সিংহ, দয়ানন্দ সিংহ, মুখিমা সিংহ, খর্গ সিংহ, (৩১৫) সর্দানন্দ সিংহ, গোবিন্দ সিংহ, গম্ভির সিংহ, কুল সিংহ, ভদ্র সিংহ, (৩২০) দয়ারাম সিংহ, চান্দ সিংহ, পূর্ণ সিংহ, রতন সিংহ, খেলা সিংহ, (৩২৫) সুর্য্য সিংহ, কৃষ্ণানন্দ সিংহ, থেব সিংহ, মুতুৰা সিংহ, শুৰ্পা সিংহ, (৩৩০) সনাজাও সিংহ, রূপ সিংহ, বলরাম সিংহ, চরন সিংহ, শ্রীরাম সিংহ, (৩৩৫) ঝুলোন সিংহ, তীর সিংহ, পূর্ণ সিংহ, লীলা সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, (৩৪০) মোরিবা সিংহ, গুণ সিংহ, সদানন্দ সিংহ, কান্তো সিংহ, মনিচন্দ্র সিংহ, (৩৪৫) শুৰ্পা সিংহ, মুবাবী সিংহ, বেরামনন্দ সিংহ, রামকিশোর সিংহ, মধু সিংহ, (৩৫০) শেখর সিংহ, সুন্দর সিংহ, গঙ্গা শিংহ, খুবা সিংহ, খেলানন্দ সিংহ, (৩৫৫) কালেনবা সিংহ, বতন সিংহ, জীব সিংহ, ইন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, কীর্ত্তিচন্দ্র সিংহ, (৩৬০) কল্যানন্দ সিংহ, দয়ানন্দ সিংহ, নবচন্দ্র সিংহ, মোহেন সিংহ, দোল সিংহ, (৩৬৫) বোল সিংহ, গৌর সিংহ, বোল সিংহ, খেলা সিংহ, বিহারী সিংহ, (৩৭০) জিবানন্দ সিংহ, খেলা সিংহ, শুৰ্পা সিংহ, গোপীচরন সিংহ, কৃষ্ণানন্দ সিংহ, (৩৭৫) দয়ারাম সিংহ, নন্দলাল সিংহ, শুৰ্পা সিংহ, অমু সিংহ, নিমাই সিংহ, (৩৮০) কুমুদ সিংহ, হোরেন্দ্র সিংহ, নবচন্দ্র সিংহ, ভুবন সিংহ, শুপানন্দ সিংহ, (৩৮৫) জয় সিংহ, রঘুমনি সিংহ, বরুন সিংহ, জগদ সিংহ, নন্দ/ কুকিলা সিংহ, (৩৯০) তুল সিংহ, খুবা সিংহ, যদু সিংহ, জুগোল সিংহ, মদন সিংহ, (৩৯৫) তোম্বা সিংহ, পাঙনতোন সিংহ, চাওবা সিংহ, লক্ষ্মন সিংহ, চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, (৪০০) বরুন সিংহ, ত্রিলোক সিংহ, সনাহল সিংহ, অরুন সিংহ, কীর্ত্তিচন্দ্র সিংহ, (৪০৫) গৌর সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, নীলধবজ সিংহ, গৌর সিংহ, (৪০০) রূপানন্দ সিংহ, সুবল সিংহ, সুশিল সিংহ, তরন সিংহ, কহ্নাই সিংহ, (৪১৫) ভরত সিংহ, রূপচন্দ্র সিংহ, তোঞ্জাও সিংহ, নব

সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, (৪২০) বুদ্ধিরাম সিংহ, গোবিনন্দ সিংহ, রূপানন্দ সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, গৌর সিংহ, (৪২৫) লঘু সিংহ, শচী সিংহ, শেখর সিংহ, পরিজাৎ সিংহ, বিরু সিংহ, (৪৩০) লোচন সিংহ, ফালগুনি সিংহ, সুবন্ত সিংহ, রতন সিংহ, বীর সিংহ, (৪৩৫) কেশরূপ সিংহ, কুণ্ড সিংহ, চাওবা সিংহ, লোমা সিংহ, খম্বা সিংহ, (৪৪০) হরি সিংহ, খুলিৎ সিংহ, বীর সিংহ, গুনি সিংহ, রূপ সিংহ, (৪৪৫) রোমা সিংহ, নোপুর সিংহ, শাজৌ সিংহ, তুল সিংহ, বলরাম সিংহ, (৪৫০) শৈখ সুবহ, শৈখ সেবা, শৈখ প্রেম (ওন কমাণ্ড), শৈখ বোরো, শৈখ লোবা (রুবা?), (৪৫৫) শৈখ হৈবা, শৈখ খম্বা (ওন কমাণ্ড), শৈখ শাইজা (শৈজা), ধর্ম্ম সিংহ, রূপচন্দ্র সিংহ, (৪৬০) প্রেম সিংহ, অচৌ সিংহ, নবীন সিংহ, আনন্দ সিংহ, গোপী সিংহ, (৪৬৫) যশোদা সিংহ, স্নাজাও সিংহ, প্রেমানন্দ সিংহ, মোরিবা সিংহ, সোম সিংহ, (৪৭০) মোহন সিংহ, বিজানন্দ সিংহ, কুমার সিংহ, খেল সিংহ, বরুন সিংহ, (৪৭৫) খেল সিংহ, চাওব সিংহ, শাজৌবা সিংহ, রূপানন্দ সিংহ, হেম সিংহ, (৪৮০) যশোদা সিংহ, ভুবন সিংহ, সুন্দর সিংহ, নীর্মল সিংহ, মদন সিংহ, (৪৮৫) অমুদোন সিংহ, ইরা সিংহ, বরুন সিংহ, ধেনু সিংহ, চন্দ্র সিংহ, (৪৯০) শ্বরুপ সিংহ, গঙ্গা সিংহ, মাধুরয্য সিংহ, পার্থ সিংহ, আনন্দ সিংহ, (৪৯৫) প্রেম সিংহ, সুবানন্দ সিংহ, প্রেমচন্দ্র সিংহ, কুঞ্জানন্দ সিংহ, যশোবন্ত সিংহ, সোমচান্দ সিংহনি।

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লেফ : কোল : ইন্নেস
কম্যান্দিং, সিলেট ফ্রন্টিয়র

মণিপুর লাম্মী (মণিপুর লেভি) গা লোয়ননা গম্ভির-নরসিংহনা লানশা শগোলসনাবী, নরসিংহনা খুনেঙশা কার্ত্তিক কৌবা শগোল তোংদুনা অনীনা লুচিংদুনা সনা পার্থসিংহ, অচোইবম লুৱাং, নেপ্রা সৌগাইজাম্বা, থঙ্গাল, নামৈরাকপা, কাঙঙবা, নয়াং তাবা, মোঙজাম্বা, গুনাপসিং, তানজৌ, হুইদোম্বা ক্বাকপা, শ্রীদাম, সনজীরাম, ময়াং নবরাম অসিনচিংবা অঙম্বশিংগা লোয়ননা কছারদগী অৱা তেঙ্গোল তান্নদুনা হাৎলকপনা ঈনা সনা খূৎশু থাঙগী খূৎকা নপশিন্নবা লৌথোকপা য়াদ্রবদা লমাংদোং মনাক্তী থাংজাল্লোক্তা থাঙগাং লোয়ননা খূৎপু তিংদুনা খূৎশু থাঙ লৌথোকখিবদগীদমক ঙসি ফাওবা থাঙজম লোক হায়না নীংশিংনদুনা লৈরি। অদুদগী অমুক মখা তানা অৱাশিং তান্নরকপনা হাওবম মরক

বর্ত্তমান বাবুপারা কৌনরিবা অসিদা লৈরম্বা অৱা তেঙ্গোলবু নুমিৎ মঙানি অকনবা লান থোংনরবদা অৱাশিং কায়দুনা চেল্লি। নরসিংহ সেনাপতিনা অৱাবু অমুক হন্না নীংথি তুরেল খোংবান য়ৌনা তান্নদুনা হাৎলগা নীংথি তুরেন্না মণিপুর অৱা লৈবাক অনীগী ঙমখৈনি হায়বদু অৱাদা খঙহল্লগা সনা কোনুংদা হল্লকই, মতম অসিদা নরসিংগী মপাবুং ভদ্র সিংহ নিংথেম খাবা কৌবনা মচা অনীদা নিংথৌ খুভম শিন্নখি। মৈদিংঙু গম্ভির সিংহনা লাংথবানদা কোনুং ওইদুনা সিলেট রাজবারিদগী শ্রী গোবিন্দ বৃন্দাবনচন্দ্র লেংথোক্লদুনা সেবা চৎতুনা পানখি। অৱাগী মথক্তা লান তৌদ্রিঙৈগী নুমিৎ খরনিগী মমাঙদা লোর্ড অমহর্ষ্টনা লান অসি শোক্লবগী পান্দম পীরি- অৱানা লৌশিল্লিবা অসাম, মণিপুর, কছার অরাকানগী লমশিং অসি অৱাগী মখূৎতগী হন্দোকপা, লমশিং অসি বৃটিশনা লৌশিল্লোই, বৃটিশনা ঙাক শেনবা লৈবাক অমা ওইনা থমগনি হায়বসিনি। বৃটিশকী ইথিল য়াম্না কনবনা মরম ওইদুনা অৱাশিংনা অমুক হন্না কল্লক্লা য়েংলক্কনি হায়বসি থাজদুনা এজেন্ট টু দি গভর্ণর জেনরেল ওন দি নোর্থ ইষ্ট ফ্রন্টিয়র ওইরিবা দেবিদ স্কোটতা হীরম অসিগী অকুপ্পা ৱারোল থাঙ্গৎলি। স্কোনা থাগৎপা ৱারোল অদুগী মতুং ইন্না মণিপুর মনীংতম্বা লৈবাক অমা ওইনা থম্বনা বৃটিশকী খুদোংচাবা হেনগনি, অৱাগী মখূৎতগী খুদোংথিবা, অৱানা তোইনা তোইনা লান্দারকপদগী ঙাকথোক্লবা পল অমনি হায়না হায়রম্মী। অৱাগী ইনগদৌরিবা লান লোইবগী য়ানৱা ৱাফমসু পুখৎলি লোয়ননা মণিপুরগী মনীংতম্বা শকখঙনবা হোৎনৈ।

কুমজা ১৮২৫ দা শেমখিবা মণিপুর লাম্মী (মণিপুর লেভি) তেঙ্গোল অদু কুমজা ১৮৩৩ দগী থমদ্রে। অসুম্নদি ওইরগা চীংগী মীওইশিংনা লান হৌরকপা অমদি লম হেল্লকপা ঙমদনবা হায়দুনা গম্ভির সিংহ নিংথৌদা খূৎশু-খূৎলায়, নোংমৈ মচাকশিং পীরম্মী। কুমজা ১৮৩৩ দা মহারাজ গম্ভির সিংহগা বৃটিশকা য়ান্ন-ৱারোল সহি তৌনৈ, মদুদা কছার মণিপুরগী ঙমখৈ অমদি অৱানা করিগুম্বা লান্দারকপা থোক্লবসু অমগা অমগা মতেং পাংনগনি, অদুগা মণিপুরগা বৃটিশকা লল্লোন-ঈতিক তৌনবদা অপনবা পীগনু হায়নসু য়ানখি। হায়রিবা চুক্তি অসিদা য়াওরি-

মণিপুরগী নিংথৌ রাজা গম্ভির সিংহনা বৃটিশ সরকারগা মণিপুরদা বরাক তুরেলগী নোংপোক অমসুং নোংচুপকী বন্দা লৈবা চীংশাং অনী অসি পীখিবগী মতাংদা য়ানখিবা সন্ধীগী অনুবাদ, তাং ১৮ এপ্রিল ১৮৩৩ (আইচ্যিসন, খোমজিল্লগা সন্ধীশিং অসিনচিংবগী ভোল্যুম ১, পার্ট ১ লমাই ১২৩-১২৪)।

গভর্ণর জেনরেল অমদি হিন্দুস্থানগী সুপ্রিম কাউন্সিলনা অসুম্না লাউথোক্লি:- কলানাগা অমদি নুনজাই হায়রিবা বরাক তুরেলগী নোংপোক অমদি নোংচুপ থংবা বন্দা লৈবা চীংশাং পরেং অনীসিগী মতাংদা ওনরেবল কম্পনিনা ক্লেম তৌরম্বশিং অদু থাদোক্লগনি, অদুগা হায়রিবা চীংশাংশিং অসি মণিপুরগী নিংথৌদা পীরগনি অদুগা জিরি তুরেলগী মরিল অমদি বরাক তুরেলগী নোংচুপ থংবা বন্দ অসিনা মহাক্না মখাদা পীরক্কদৌরিবা ৱারমশিং অসি য়াবিরবদি মহাক্কী নোংচুপকী সিমনা ওইগনি।

১। রাজা অসিনা ৱাফম অসি হেক খঙবগা পন্থবা তৌদনা চন্দ্রপুরদগী মহাক্কী থানা লৌথোকখিগদবনি অদুগা মসি জিরি তুরেলগী নোংপোক থংবা তোর্ব্বান্দা হোংগদবনি।

২। রাজা অসিনা বঙ্গালি নৎত্রগা মণিপুরী লল্লোনবা চৎপশিংবু মখোয়গী লল্লোনবা অদুদা অথিংবা পীরোইদবনি। মহাক্না মাসুল য়াম্না লৌরোইদবনি অদুগা লল্লোন পোৎশিং অমত্তসু মহাক্কী ওইরোইদবনি।

৩। রাজা অসিনা কলানাগা অমদি নুনজাই চীংশাংদা তোংবা নাগাশিংনা লশিং, মোরোক, শিং অদুগা লম অসিদা ফংবা পোৎ খুদিংমক মখোয়না মহৌশানা তৌবগুম্না বাসকান্দিদা অমদি উথারবোনগী কৈথেলশিংদা অমদি কছারগী তম্পাক্তা য়োনবা অমদি লৈবা মতমদা অথিংবা পীরোইদবনি।

৪। জিরি তোর্ব্বান্দগী হৌরক্লগা কলানাগা অমদি কৌপুম চীংশাং ফাওরগা মণিপুর তম্পাক তাখিবা লম্বী অসি শেম্বা লোয়রবা মতুংদা নোংজু নুংশা অনীমক্তা ষণ গাড়ী মপোৎ থন্না হাপ্পগা চৎপা য়াননবা মণিপুরগী নিংথৌ শেমগদবনি। অদুগা লম্বী অসি শেম্বা মতমদা বৃটিশ ওফিসারশিংনা লম্বী অসি য়েংননবা অমদি তাক্লনবা লাক্লবদি রাজা অসিনা ওফিসারশিংনা হায়বা অদুদা য়াগদবনি।

৫। বৃটিশ গভর্ণমেন্ট অমদি মণিপুরগী লমশিংদা হান্ননা লৈনরম্লবা চথোক চৎশিনগী লম্বী অসি অমুক্কা হেন্না পাকথোকহল্লবদি মরম খুদিংমক্তা য়াম্না খুদোং চাগনি অদুগা রাজা অমসুং মহাক্কী কান্নবসু ওইগনি। মরম অদুনা থৌরাং অসি থুনা পাঙথোক্লবা হোৎনবদা বৃটিশ গভর্ণমেন্টনা হায়জরকপগী মতুং ইন্না লম্বী শেম্বদা তেংবাঙনবা রাজা অসিনা নাগা কাঙবু খরা তেংবাঙগনি।

৬। করিগুম্বা বর্ম্মাগা লান তৌনবা তারবদি, অদুগা মণিপুরবু ঙাকথোক্লবা নৎত্রগা নিংথি তুরেল লান্না চঙশিনখিনবা মণিপুর ফাওদুনা লান্মী চঙশিল্লকপা মতমদা রাজা অসিনা বৃটিশ গভর্ণমেন্টনা হায়জরকপগী মতুং ইন্না করিগুম্বা সিফাইশিংগী পোৎ পুননবা অমদি নোংমৈ মরু থাংদোক্লবা হোৎনবদা মতেং পাংনবা চীংগী কুলি পীগদবনি।

৭। বৃটিশকী নোংপোক থংবা ঙমখৈদা লৈবা লমশিংদা করিগুম্বা খুদোংথিবা অমা থোরক্লবদি মণিপুরগী নিংথৌনা মহাক্কী লান্মীগী শরুক অমগা লোয়ননা বৃটিশ গভর্ণমেন্টবু তেংবাঙগনি।

৮। *বৃটিশ সরকারগী রাজা অসিনা ফংবা নোংমৈ মরু পূন্নমক বৃটিশ গভর্ণমেন্টনা খঙনবগীদমক থা খুদিংগী শীজিন্নখিবা মওং তাক্কুনা মহাক্কী লেভিদা য়াওরিবা বৃটিশ ওফিসারশিংদা পাউ পীগদবনি।

* বৃটিশ গভর্ণমেন্টকা মণিপুর লেভিগা মরী লৈনদ্রবনিনা অদুগা নোংমৈ মরু পীরকপসু লেপখ্রবনিনা ধারা অসিমদি হৌজিক্কী ফীভমদদি চৎনবা য়াদ্রে।

মুহোর

মণিপুর নিংথৌ গম্ভির সিংহ ঐনা সুপ্রিম কাউন্সিলনা খৃ: ১৮৩০ গী এপ্রিল তাং ১৮ দা থারকপা মথক্কী ৱারোল য়াওবা চেরোল অসি য়ারে। (অচুম্বা হন্দোকপা)

ঐগী মমাঙদা মুহোরগা
লোয়ননা সহি তৌখিবনি
সহি/-
এফ: জে: গ্রান্ট, কম্মিস্নার
সহি/-
জর্জ গোর্দণ, লেপ্টেনেন্ট
গম্ভিরসিংহগী লেভীগী এদজুটেন্ট
সহি/-
শ্রীযুৎ রাজা গম্ভির সিংহ

য়ানদম্নো ট্রিটি ইনদ্রিঙৈগী মমাঙ ওইরপ্না কুমজা ১৮৩৩ মার্চ ২৫ দা লোর্ড উইলিয়ম বেনক্কিনা মণিপুরগী মরমদা থৌরম খরা খন্নে, মদুদি- "মণিপুর অমসুং অসামলোমদগী করি করিগুম্বা মতমদা অৰানা লান তারক্তুনা, কছার অমসুং সিলেটকী ঙমখৈ চীংখৈ পাংবা শরুকশিংদা চাইখায়দুনা খুল্লিংবা য়াদনবা হেক হেক তৌরি। অদুনদি মণিপুর নিংথৌ অসি ষ্টেট অমা ওইনা থম্বদি ঐখোয়গী য়াম্না খুদোংচাবা ওই, অৰাগা মণিপুরগগী য়াম্না য়েংথিনৈ। অৰাগী লাল্লোংদি মণিপুরনা খঙই। মৈতৈগী লাল্লোংদি অৰাশিংনা য়াম্না হৈনদনা থোকই। মৈতৈগা অৰাগগী লান্মী য়াম্বদি অৰানা হেল্লি। মৈতৈশিংনা অৰাশিংবু হেনজিনহন্দনা ঙাক্লি। অদুবু বৃটিশকী লান্মী ওইনা থম্বগী মহুৎতা মখোয়গী লৈজরিবা লান্মী পূম্বগী খূৎলায় শুনা পীবগী মদুদা থবক মওং মতৌ য়েং-য়েংদুনা খূৎলায় খরা খরা পীরগা মখোয়গী নিংথৌদা শিন্নদুনা মখোয়গী নিংথৌ ওইনা থম্বনা ফগনি মদুনা বৃটিশশিংদা ইকায়খুম্নবা ফংগনি। মরম অসিনা মখোয় ষ্টেট অমা ওইনা থম্লগা মৈতৈ লান্মী খরগী খূৎশু-খূৎলায় পীদুনা মৈতৈ নিংথৌগী মী ওইনা থম্বনা পূক্নীং ইংগনি, মণিপুরসু ইংনা লৈবাক ঙাকপা ঙমগনি। ৰাফমশিং অসি খন্নবা লোইরবা মতুং উইলিয়ম বেনক্কিনা লেপ্পদুনা মণিপুরদা লাক্তুনা মহারাজ গম্ভির সিংহগা উনরবা মতুং বৃটিশকী মীহুৎশিংগা লোয়ননা অৰাগা তাইনরিবা ঙমখৈগী মতাংদা ৰারী শান্নদুনা কুমজা ১৮৩৪ গী জনুৰারি ৯ দা য়ান্ন-ৰারোল ইনৈ-

খৃ: ১৮৩৪ গী জনুৰারিগী তাং ৯ দা সুন্ন্যাচিল ঘাটতা কবো তম্পাক্কী মতাংদা য়ানখিবা ৰারোল (আইচিসন, খোমজিল্লবা সন্ধীশিং অসিনচিংবা ভোল্যুম ১, পার্ট ২, লমাই ২২০-২২১)

১। মেজোর গ্রান্ট অমদি কেপ্টেন পেম্বরটন হায়বা বৃটিশকী কম্মিস্নারশিং অসিনা রাইট ওনরেবল গভর্ণর জেনরেলগী কাউন্সিলগী পাউতাক্কা লোয়ননা বর্ম্মাগী নিংথৌনা হাপ্পকপা কম্মিস্নার উন্দোক মহামিংগ্যান রাজা অমদি শরুদাওগীকস মিয়োক্যান থাওদা তমু, খম্বাৎ, শমজোক, কবো তম্পাক্তা লৈবা খুল পূম্নমক, অঙ্গো চীংশাং অদুগা নিংথি নৎত্রগা খেন্দউইন তুরেলগী নোংপোক্কী হৌরকফম অমদি নোংচুপকী তোৰ্ব্বান্দা লৈরিবা লম অদু পীথোক্কে হায়না য়ারে।

২। বৃটিশ কম্মিস্নারশিংনা হায়রিবা লম অসিগী মনুংদা লৈরম্বা মণিপুরী থানাশিং অসি লৌথোক্লগনি অদুগা হায়রিবা লম অসি য়ানবা ৰারম খরগী মতুং ইন্না বর্ম্মীজ কম্মিস্নারশিংদা পীথোক্লগনি।

৩। ৱারমশিং অদুদি অসিনি মদুদি বৃটিশ কম্মিস্নারশিংনা তাকপা সিমানা অদু মখোয়না য়াগদবনি অদুগা হায়রিবা সিমানা অসিনা কোনবা লমদা লৈবা মণিপুরগী প্রজাশিংবু ইকায়খুম্নগদবনি অমদি মখোয়দা হকথেংননা অদুগা মী ইনশিন্দুনা ওৎ-নৈবা তৌরোইদবনি।

৪। সিমানা অদু মখাদা অসুম্না ওইগনি:-

(১) কবো তম্পাক অসিগী নোংচুপ থংবা নাকলদগী হৌরকপা চীংগী চীংশাংগী নোংপোক থংবা চীংখোঙ হায়রিবা অসিগী মনুংদা মোরে অদুগা মসিগী নোংচুপ্তা লৈবা লম পূম্নমক য়াওই।

(২) মখারোমদা হায়রিবা চীংশাং অসিগী নোংপোক থংবা চীংখোঙদগী বর্ম্মাশিংনা নানসাৱেং অদুগা মণিপুরীশিংনা নমশালুং কৌবা তুরেলনা মহাক্কী হৌরকফম তম্পাক্তগী শন্দোরকপা লাইন অদুনা নোংচুপলোমদা চীংশাং পরেংশিং অসি লাম্থোক্লগা কথে খিয়োং (মণিপুর তুরেল) ফাওবা তম্পাক্কী শন্দোকখিবা লম অসি।

(৩) অৱাংলোমদা কবো তম্পাক্কী ঙমখৈদা লৈবা হায়রিবা চীংশাং অসিগী চীংখোঙদগী হৌরক্লগা নোংপোক পাংনা চৎখিদুনা অহানবা চীংশাং পরেং অদু ফাওবা অদুগা চোইতর, নুংব্রি অমদি নুংঘুর হায়বা মণিপুরীশিংনা লুহুপ্পা হায়না কৌবা অদুগা বর্ম্মীজশিংনা লাগৱেনশাং হায়বা জাৎ হৌজিক্লা মণিপুরগী মখাদা লৈরবা লম অসি ফাওবা।

৫। বর্ম্মীজগী কম্মিস্নারশিংনা ৱাশক্লি মদুদি হৌজিক মখোয়দা পীথোক্লবা লম অসিদা ঙাক শেন্দুনা লৈগদবা ওফিসারশিংদা মথক্তা য়াৎখিবা সিমানা অসিগী মনুংদা লৈবা মণিপুরগী প্রজা ওইখ্রবা থিয়েন্স অদুগা অতোপ্পা মীওইশিংদা ওৎ-নৈহন্দনবা য়াথং পীগনি অদুগা বৃটিশকী কম্মিস্নারশিংনসু হৌজিক য়াৎখ্রবা বর্ম্মাগী মনুং চনখ্রবা লমশিং অসিদা লৈবা থিয়েন্স নৎত্রগা অতোপ্পা মীওইশিংদা ওৎ নৈদনবা মণিপুরীশিংদা য়াথং পীগে হায়না য়াগনি।

(মুহোর) সহি/- এফ: জে: গ্রান্ট, মেজোর - কম্মিসনর

(মুহোর) সহি/- আর: বি: পেম্বরটন, কেপ্টেন - কম্মিসনর

সুন্যাচিল ঘাট, নিংথি, ৯ জনুৱারি ১৯৩৪

কবো তম্পাক অসি মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা সনা হাক্তক্তা পোং নিংথৌ খেখোম্বা/ খেকখোম্বগা কবোগী লম য়েন্নে মদুদা মৈতৈগী লম- নোংপোকলোমদা তিলনেচীং লোইজরি ফাওবা মৈতৈগী লম ওইরমই। হায়রিবা লমসি নিংথি তুরেলগী নোংপোক ৱাংমদা লৈবা তিলান অমসুং লোইজরি চীংনি। মথক্কী ট্রিটিদা য়াওরিবা ৱাফমসিনা মরম ওইদুনা বৃটিশনা কবো তম্পাক্কী অমাংবা কুপখৎনবা য়ানৱা অমা কুমজা ১৮৩৪ জনুৱারি ২৫ দা ইনৈ। হায়রিবা য়ানৱা অসিগী মতুং ইন্না মণিপুর নিংথৌদা লম অসিগী খাজনা পীবা অমদি খাজনা পীবা তোকপা নুমিৎতগী লম মপুদা হঞ্জিনবা হায়না ইনরি, ৱারোলদুদি-

খৃ: ১৮৩৪ গী জনুৱারি তাং ২৫ দা কবো তম্পাকী ক্ষতিপুরন পীবগী মতাংদা য়ানখিবা ৱারমশিং (আইচিশনগী সন্ধী অসিনচিংবগী ভোল্যুম ১, পার্ট ১, লমাই ১২৪-১২৫)।

রাইট ওনরেবল গভর্ণর জেনরেল কাউন্সিলনা হায়রকপগী মতুং ইন্না কবো তম্পাক অসি বর্ম্মাদগী থারকপা কম্মিস্নারশিংদা মেজোর গ্রান্ট অমদি কেপ্টেন পেম্বরটননা পীথোকখ্রদুনা মখোয়দা অসুম্না হায়যু হায়দুনা তাক্লম্মী:-

১। মদুদি খৃ: ১৮৩৪ গী জনুৱারী তাং ৯, কবো তম্পাক অসি বৃটিশ অমদি বর্ম্মাগী কম্মিস্নারশিংগী য়ানবগী মতুং ইন্না সন্ধী তৌদুনা বর্ম্মাদা পীথোকখিবা নুমিৎ অসিদগী হৌদুনা থাদা লুপা কোনশেং ৫০০ মণিপুরগী নিংথৌদা পীবা হায়বসি সুপ্রিম গভর্ণমেন্টকী অনিংবনি।

২। ৱাফম অসিমদি নীংথিনা খঙনগদবনি মদুদি করিগুম্বা ফীভম অমদগী হন্দক্তা পীথোকখিব্রা লমশিং অসিনা মণিপুরদা অমুক হঞ্জিল্লক্লবদি বৃটিশ সরকারনা মণিপুরদা থিরবিা লুপা অসি লম হঞ্জিনবা নুমিৎ অসিদগী থিবা তোক্কনি।

সহি/- এফ: জে: গ্রান্ট

সহি/- আর: বি: পেম্বরটন, কেপ্টেন

লাংথবাল, মন্নিপোর, জনুৱারি, ২৫, ১৮৩৪

অসুম্না বৃটিশনা মখোয়গী ওইজবা খক্তা য়েংলগা মণিপুরগী ফজখ্রবা মরু ওইখ্রবা কবো তম্পাক্কী লম অসি মাঙহনখিবনি।

কবো তম্পাক্কী য়েৎনরিবা ৱাফম

কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি হায়বসি মহারাজ বোধচন্দ্রনা মণিপুর ষ্টেট এসেমব্লি অহানবা মীফম ওক্টোবর ১৮, ১৯৪৮ দা পীখিবা ৱারোলদা য়াওবা ৱাফমনি, ৱাফম অসিমক লাইরিকসিগী মমিং ওইনা থমজবনি। ৱাফম অসিগা মরী লৈননা Indian State Engniry Committee, Chamber of Princess Veiceroy অমদি Governor General of India লোয়ননা Secretary of State for Burma Council দা Restoration of Kabo Valley গী মতাংদা Representation/Pettition তৌদুনা লাকই। হৌজিক মদুমক অমুক হন্না তৌবা তঙাইফদব্রা নৎত্রগা মতাং চাদব্রা হায়বদুমদি ঐগী হক ওইদ্রে, লৈবাক মীয়াম্না চুম্মী নৎত্রগা লাল্লি হায়বা ৱাফম অদু অখঙ-অহৈশিং, মাইচৌ-পণ্ডিতশিংনা লৈবাক্কী ওইবা মীৎয়েংদা মতম-মতমগী খন্নরকপা ৱাফমদুনা অরোইবা ওইরসনু হায়না থমজনিংই।

বৃটিশনা অৱাদা কবো তম্পাক শিন্নথোকপা অসিমক বৃটিশকা মরুপ শান্নরিবা মণিপুরগী য়েংদবনি অদুগা অমরোমদা লৈবাক মচা তাদবা মশাগী ওইজনবা খক্তা খনবা, মীচঙ ওইমিন্নরগা থাজবা হাৎপা মপুকচেল শেংদবগী লীচৎ ওইনা লৌই। নীংথিনা অৱা অমসুং মণিপুরগী ঙমখৈনি হায়বা ৱাফম য়ানা য়ানা কবো তম্পাক অৱাদা শিন্নফম থোক্তে। মরমদি কুমজা ১৭৬২ গী য়ানৱা ইনদ্রিঙৈদা বৃটিশনা মণিপুর য়াম্না মরু ওইনা লৌদুনা বৃটিশকী অহানবা অদুগা অৱাবু অমুক্তং লমন খুমনিংবগী অপান্বা অদুনা মাঙ থাদুনা মণিপুরদা মরা চেৎপা নিংথৌ অমা থমদুনা মখোয়গী লল্লোন ঈতিক তৌবা নুংঙাইনবা খাগী লৈবাকশিংগা হকথেংননা লল্লোন ঈতিক তৌবা ঙল্লগনি হায়বগী অশাদা অৱাগী মখূৎতগী মাঙখিবা লমশিং হঞ্জিন্নবা বৃটিশ লান্মীনা মতেং পাংগনি হায়না কুমজা ১৭৬২ গী য়ানৱা অদুদা ইরিবনি। মদুগীসু মথক্তা বৃটিশ তান্নদনা জয়সিংহনা অৱাগা করিগুম্বা মরী অমত্তা থম্বা য়ারোই, বৃটিশনসু জয়সিংহবু তাক্লমদনা অৱাগা অতোপ্পা য়ানৱা অমা ইনবা

য়ারোই হায়বা ৱাফমসি মমাঙদা লৈখ্রবনি অদুগা মতৌ করম্না কুমজা ১৮৩৪ গী জনুৱারী ৯ দা বৃটিশকা অৱাগা কবো তম্পাক অৱাদা শিন্নবগী ইনরিবনো অমদি বৃটিশ অমসুং অৱাগী মীহুৎশিংনা করি করম্বা হক লৈবদগী মণিপুরগী ঙমখৈগী মতাংদা ট্রিটি ইনবনো? ঐখোয়গী মীহুৎ য়াওদনা ইনরিবা তৌনরিবা ট্রিটি অসি চৎনবা য়াব্রা অদুগা কবো তম্পাক্কী থাগী ওইনা লুপা ৫০০ হেনবগী শেনফম অসিসু বৃটিশকী ৱারেপনি, মণিপুরগা য়ান্নরগা ইনবা য়ানৱা নত্তে। মণিপুরগী মীহুৎ য়াওদনা নৎত্রগা মণিপুরগী অয়াবা য়াওদনা বৃটিশনা মণিপুরগী লম অৱাদা পীথোকপা হায়বসিমকসু কুমজা ১৭৬২ গী ওক্টোবর ১১ গী পারা ৮ গী ৱাফম অসি বৃটিশ মশানা থুগায়ফম থোক্তব্রা? য়ানৱা অমা নাকল নামনা থুগাইরবদি য়ানৱাদু চৎনবা য়াবা ওইরিব্রা হায়বসি মালেমগী চৎন-কাংলোন ফাক্তুনা নৈনবদা কান্নগনি।

মণিপুর অমসুং বর্ম্মা অনীগী মরক্তা চপ চাবা ঙমখৈগী চয়েৎনরকপা অমদি কবো তম্পাক্কী ৱাফমসি লৈখাই তানবগীদমক শিলেটতা লৈবা বৃটিশ কম্মিস্নারনা কুমজা ১৮২৬ কী এপ্রিল ১৯ দা সরকারদা চিঠি অমা ইদুনা নিংথি তুরেল অসি মণিপুর অমদি বর্ম্মাগী ঙমখৈনি হায়বদু উৎলি। পুৱারীনা শাক্কিনি কবো তম্পাক্কী মরু ওইবা লমশিং- শমজো, খমপৎ, ৱোকতোং, তমু, মাংশানচিংবা অসি মণিপুরগী মখাদা লান্মীগী মখাদা লৈ। কবো তম্পাক্কী চয়েৎনবা ৱাফম লাকপসিদি বৃটিশকা বর্ম্মাগা য়ান্দাবুগী য়ানৱা সহি তৌনখিবদগী থোরকপনি। ৱাফম অসি তাবদগীসুনি মহারাজ গম্ভির সিংহ নোঙ্গাখ্রিবসি তশেংবদি বৃটিশ কম্মিস্নারশিংনা বর্ম্মাদা হায়খিবা অদুগা অইবা ওইনা পুথোক্তুনা প্রমান তৌখিবা ৱাফমদি- পোং নিংথৌ খেখোম্বা, খেকখোম্বা অমসুং মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা (১৪৬৭-১৫০৮) গী লম য়োন্নবদা কবো তম্পাক অসি মণিপুরগী ওইদুনা লাকখিবনি। লোয়ননা পোং নিংথৌ অসি চহী ৪০০ গী মমাঙদা অৱাগী মখা পোল্লমদে, সমজোক অমদি খম্বাৎ অসি পোংগী মখাদা লৈরমদে অদুগা পোং নিংথৌনা ক্যাম্বদা নিংথি তুরেলগী নোংপোক থংবা শরুক্তা লৈবা নত্তে জিরিম অমদি মুয়ালোং চীংশাংনা কোল্লবা লম ময়া অসি পীথোকখিবনি হায়বসিসু উৎখিবনি। বর্ম্মানা শেমজিনবা মেপ কয়া পুথোক্তুনা তুরেলশিংগী মমিং নিংথি তুরেল, খেন্দউইন (চীন্দউইন) তুরেল নত্তে। তুরেল অসি কবো তম্পাক্কী নোংচুপ্তা চেনবা তুরেলনি হায়না হায়বদুসু কলিকটাদা থাদুনা মখোয়গী নমথাক অদু গ্রান্ট অমদি পেম্বরটননা ফাখি। মুক্নরকপা তাঞ্জাঅদুদা গম্ভির সিংহ লৌথোক্লগা মারজিৎপু মণিপুরগী নিংথৌ ওইহনবা পাল্লম্মী অমদি

মদু য়ারোইদ্রা হায়নফাও থাঙ্গৎখি। মদুগী মরু ওইবা মরমদি মারজিৎ, চৌরজিৎকী মথক্তা লান হৌবদা বর্ম্মানা মতেং পাংখি অমদি মারজিৎনা কবো তম্পাক অসি বর্ম্মাদা পীথোক্লম্বনি অদুনা মরম ওইদুনা মারজিৎনা মণিপুরগী নিংথৌ ওইরবদি কবো তম্পাক্কী ৱাফম অসি লায়না নীংথিজনা লোইশিনবা য়াগনি হায়বগী থাজবা লৈবগীনি।

বৃটিশনা কবো তম্পাক্কী ৱাফম অসি অমুক হন্না তকশিল্লবদি অনৌবা লান অমা থোরকপা য়াই অদুনা গভর্ণর জেনরেলগী কাউন্সিলনা অচুম্বা খঙলবসু বর্ম্মাগী নিংথৌনা হায়জবা অদু য়াদুনা কবো তম্পাক অসি বর্ম্মাদা পীথোক্লবা ৱাফম লাকখিবনি অদুগা মাঙলিবা লমসিগী য়েংদুনা থাগী হিসাবতা লুপা কোনশেং ৫০০ ক্ষতিপুরেন ওইনা পীনবগী ৱাফম লাকখি। মতৌ অসুম্না কুমজা ১৮৩৪ জনুয়ারি ৯দা কবো তম্পাক অসি গ্রান্ট অমসুং পেম্বরটননা বর্ম্মদা পীথোকখি। নুমিৎ অদুদা মহারাজ গম্ভির সিংহসু মথ্বায় নুংঙাইতবদগী নোঙ্গাখি। মরম অদুনা কবো তম্পাক পীথোকখিবগী য়ানখিবা ৱারমশিং অদুগী মহাক্কী মহুৎ শিল্লকপা মীওইগা তৌনখি। মথক্তা উৎখিবশিং অসিনা তাক্লিবদি কবো তম্পাক অসি মণিপুরগী নিংথৌগী অনীংবা অপাম্বা য়াওদনা বৃটিশ লৈঙাক্কী খুদোংচাগদবা অমদি তুংদা ওইরকপা য়াবশিং থোক্তনবা য়েংলগা পীথোকখিবনি। য়েক্লববু থেমজিনবগী ৱায়েল অসি অশিংবা অচুম্বা নত্তে অদু মরুপ অমবুনা লাইনা য়েক্লবা ওইরক্লবগী থৌশিলনি হায়বদু খঙদুনা সার বর্নসনা লৈঙাক্লা লেপ্লিবা ৱাফমদু হোংদোকপনা ফৈ হায়দুনা কন্না হায়জবদু তাখিদবনি।

Burma Gazetter Upper Chin District, Volume - A, G. E. R. Grant Brown (1913) গী লমাই ১২-১৪ ফাওবদশু কবো তম্পাক্কী মতাংদা শুগাইনা য়াওরি -

According to Sir Alexander Mackenzie in his North-east Frontier of Bengal the Kabaw valley, which he defines as the principalities of Sumjok, Kumbat, and Kule (i.e., Thaungthut State and the Tamu and Kale townships) was sometimes under Manipur and sometimes under Burma.

"It was in the possession of Burma on the outbreak of the first Burmese war, and had been so for twelve years before For about the same period preceding these twelve years it had been in the possession of Manipur. In the Treaty of Yandaboo, the

upper and middle portions of the Kubo valley were not ceded by the Burmese. On the other hand, though they were taken by our ally, the Chief of Manipur, during the war, they were not retroceded by the Treaty. In fact no mention whatever is made of the Kubo valley in the Treaty of Yandaboo. With regard to Manipur itself, it was simply stipulated that 'should Gumbheer Sing desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Raja thereof'.

Nothing was mentioned about the boundary between Manipur and Burma. The Government of India considered it but just and proper that all the places and territory in the ancient country of Manipur, which were in possession of Gumbheer Sing at the date of the singing of the Treaty of Yandaboo, should belong to that Chief. The Sunjok and Kumbat divisions of the Kubo valley, as far east as the Ningthee or Kyendwen river, were accordingly given to Manipur, and the Ningthee river formed the boundary between the two countries."

The Burmese, however, disputed this decision from the signing of the treaty, and Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton were deputed to settle the boundary. The Burmese commissioners, who met them on the Chindwin, ingeniously alleged that the Chindwin and the Ningthee were distinct rivers, and a map was produced showing the former as flowing to the west of the Kabaw valley. The deception was afterwards admitted, but prolonged negotiations did not induce the Burmese King to accept the boundary. In 1831 Major Burney, the Resident at Ava, reported this fact, and questioned whether it was worth while to risk accelerating another war for the sake of an unhealthy and depopulated strip of territory with which our officers could not communicate without large parties of coolies to convey the necessaries of life. He also, as a matter of abstract right, favoured the Burmese claims, and on being called upon to justify this view did so in a lengthy report reviewing the history of the valley for the past eight hundred years. The result was that the Government of India ordered its cession to Burma. The two officers above mentioned, now become Major Grant and Captain

Pemberton, were again appointed boundary commissioners, and the boundary settled by them was eventually acquiesced in by the Burmese Government. The Raja of Manipur was compensated for the loss of territory by an annual payment of Rs. 6,000, which is still made to him.

থোকখিবা থৌদোকশিং অদু পুৱারীদা ময়েক লানা লৈরিবা ৱাফম অসি কুমজা ১৯৩২ দা মহারাজ চুরাচান্দ অমসুং মণিপুর ষ্টেট সরকারনা কবো তম্পাক অসি মণিপুরদা অমুক পুশিল্লকপা পান্নবগী অপান্বা অদু Indian Sate Engniry Committee দা কুমজা ১৯৩২ গী মার্চ ৭ তা থাঙ্গৎলি। ৱাফম অসিমক মহারাজ বোধচন্দ্রনা পানবা মতমদা নিংথৌ মচাশিংগী মীফম (Chamber of Priness) দা কুমজা ১৯৪৭ গী জনুৱারি ২ দাসু পীশিল্লি, লোয়ননা মাঙখ্রবা কবো তম্পাকপু মণিপুরদা তিলহন্নবগী থবক পায়খৎপীনবা ৱাফম থমই।

মণিপুর ষ্টেট এসেমব্লিদা কুমজা ১৯৪৮ গী ওক্টোবর ১৮ দা ১৮৩৪ গী সন্ধী পত্র অসিনা ঐখোয়গী মমল য়াম্লবা স্কৱার মাইল ৭,০০০ লোম চাউবা কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি। ঙসি ফাওবা ঐখোয়না বর্ম্মা সরকারদগী খজনা লুপা ৬,২৭০ চহীগী কারক্লিবনি। মসি লম হল্লক্লবতদা লেপকদৌরিবনি হায়না পনখিবনি। তশেংনমক কবো তম্পাক বর্ম্মাদা পীথোকখি হায়বা ৱাফমসিনা চুম্লবদি নৎত্রগা মপূং ফনা পীখি হায়বদি- মণিপুরদা লিজ তৌবগী পথাপ ইন্দুনা থাগী খাজনা কুমজা ১,৯৪৯ গী ওক্টোবর ১৫ ফাওবা মণিপুরগী দরবারদা অদুগা ভারত লৈঙাক্তা কুমজা ১৯৫২ গী নবেম্বর ২৫ ফাওবা ফংই হায়না পার্লিয়ামেন্টদা থমখিবনি। “নাকল অমরোমদা হৌখিবা মার্চ ১৯, ২০২০ দা মণিপুরগী কবো ভেল্লিগী চাউরবা লম অমা মাঙখিবগা মরী লৈননা করিগুম্বা খরদি মণিপুরগীদমক কম্পেন্সেট তৌফম থোকই হায়না লোক সভাগী এম. পি. ডা: আর. কে. রঞ্জননা এক্সটর্নেল এফেয়ার্স মিনিষ্টর এস জয়সঙ্করগা উন্নদুনা তকশিনখি, এম. পি. অসিনা কুমজা ১৮২৬ কী ত্রিটি ওফ য়ন্দাবুগী মখাদা স্কৱার কি. মি. ২২,২১০ রোম পাক চাউবা কবো তম্পাক্কী লম অসি বর্ম্মাদা পীথোকখি। মণিপুরগী লম অসি পীথোকখিবগীদমক মণিপুরনা বর্ম্মাদগী থাদা সিকা ৫০০/৫০০ ফংলমখি। হায়রিবা শেনফম অসি ইন্দিয়াগী শেনফমদা লুপা ক্রোর ৮০০০ রোমনি। কুমজা ১৯৪৭ কী মতুংদগীদি বর্ম্মিজ লৈঙাক্লা হায়রিবা শেনফম অদু ইন্দিয়া লৈঙাক্তক্না পীরবা তুমদা মদুগা মান্নবা শেনফম মণিপুরদা পীরকখি। মণিপুরনা কুমজা ১৯৪৯ দা ইন্দিয়াদা তিনখ্রবা মতুংদা মদুগী শেনফম অদুদি সেন্ট্রেলগী এক্স চেক্করদা ওইনা

চংখ্রে। মদুনা মরম ওইরগা কবো ভেল্লিগী ফংলম্বা কম্পেন্সেসন অদু মণিপুরনা ফংবা ঙমখিদ্রে। মদুগীদমক মণিপুরগী মীয়াম্না হৌজিকসু নীংদোল পোল্লি হায়না থমখি।" Rajya Sabha গী M.P. মহারাজ সনাজাওবা লৈসেম্বনাসু ডিসেম্বর ১৪, ২০২২ দা পুখৎখিবা - "Demand to settle the Indo - Myanmar Boundary Issue (Manipur Sector) at Diplomatic Level." গী ৱাফম পুখৎপদা কবো তম্পাক্কী মতাংদা India Government তা পুক্নিং চিংশিলদুনা হাইখিবা ৱাফম - "India Government to revisit the issues because it will have far reaching consequences. Manipur had already lost huge tracts of land - KABAW VALLEY to Myanmar." হৌখিবা পুৱারী ওইরবসু কবো তম্পাক হায়বসি ইপা-ইপুশিংনা য়াৎতুনা থম্বীরম্বা ঐখোয়গী লননি, কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি, ঐখোয়দা হঞ্জিলহনফম থোকই নৎত্রগা থোক্তে হায়বদুমদি মীয়ামগী ৱাখলনি, মীয়ামগী খূৎতা লৈরে।

নিংথৌজা সলাইগী মৈতৈ নিংথৌশিংগী মিং

	নিংথৌগী মিং	পানখিবা মতম	পাল্লম্বা চহি
১।	মৈদিংঙু নোংদা লাইরেন পাখংবা	খৃ: ৩৩-১৫৪	চহি ১২০
২।	মৈদিংঙু খুয়োই তোম্বোক	খৃ: ১৫৪-২৬৪	চহি ১১০
৩।	মৈদিংঙু তাউথিংমাং	খৃ: ২৬৪-৩৬৪	চহি ১০৯
৪।	মৈদিংঙু খুইনিংঙোম্বা	খৃ: ৩৬৪-৩৭৯	চহি ১৫
৫।	মৈদিংঙু পেংসিবা	খৃ: ৩৭৯-৩৯৪	চহি ১৫
৬।	মৈদিংঙু কাওখংবা	খৃ: ৩৯৪-৪১১	চহি ১৭
৭।	মৈদিংঙু নাওখম্বা	খৃ: ৪১১-৪২৮	চহি ১৭
৮।	মৈদিংঙু লাইরেন নাওফংবা	খৃ: ৪২৮-৫১৮	চহি ৯০
৯।	মৈদিংঙু সমৈরাং	খৃ: ৫১৮-৫৬৮	চহি ৫০
১০।	মৈদিংঙু উরাকোনথৌবা	খৃ: ৫৬৮-৬৫৮	চহি ৯০
১১।	মৈদিংঙু নাওথিংখোং হোংনেম য়োই খুনজাও	খৃ: ৬৬৩-৭৬৩	চহি ১০০
১২।	মৈদিংঙু খোংতেকচা	খৃ: ৭৬৩-৭৭৩	চহি ১০
	চহি ১১ নিংথৌ পান্দে		
১৩।	মৈদিংঙু কৈরেনচা	খৃ: ৭৮৪-৭৯৯	চহি ১৫
১৪।	মৈদিংঙু য়ারবা	খৃ: ৭৯৯-৮২১	চহি ২২
১৫।	মৈদিংঙু অয়াংবা	খৃ: ৮২১-৯১০	চহি ৮৯
১৬।	মৈদিংঙু নিংথৌচেং	খৃ: ৯১০-৯৪৯	চহি ৩৯
১৭।	মৈদিংঙু চেংলৈ ইপান লান্থবা	খৃ: ৯৪৯-৯৬৯	চহি ২০
১৮।	মৈদিংঙু চেংলৈ য়াংলৌ কৈফাবা	খৃ: ৯৬৯-৯৮৪	চহি ১৫

১৯।	মৈদিংঙু চেংলৈ ইরেংবা	খৃ: ৯৮৪-১০৭৪	চহি ৯০
২০।	মৈদিংঙু লোয়ম্বা	খৃ: ১০৭৪-১১২২	চহি ৪৮
২১।	মৈদিংঙু লোইতোংবা	খৃ: ১১২২-১১৫০	চহি ২৮
২২।	মৈদিংঙু অতোম য়োইরেম্বা	খৃ: ১১৫০-১১৬৩	চহি ১৩
২৩।	মৈদিংঙু হেমতৌ ইৱানথাবা	খৃ: ১১৬৩-১১৯৫	চহি ৩২
২৪।	মৈদিংঙু থৱানথাবা	খৃ: ১১৯৫-১২৩১	চহি ৩৬
২৫।	মৈদিংঙু চিংথাং লানথবা	খৃ: ১২৩১-১২৭২	চহি ১১
২৬।	থিংবাই শেলহোংবা লৈপাক ঙাকপা	খৃ: ১২৪২-১২৪৭	চহি ৫
২৭।	মৈদিংঙু পুরান থাবা	খৃ: ১২৪৭-১২৬৩	চহি ১৬
২৮।	মৈদিংঙু খেমাম্বা	খৃ: ১২৬৩-১২৭৮	চহি ১৫
২৯।	মৈদিংঙু মোইরাম্বা	খৃ: ১২৭৮-১৩০২	চহি ২৪
৩০।	মৈদিংঙু থংবি লানথবা	খৃ: ১৩০২-১৩২৪	চহি ২২
৩১।	মৈদিংঙু কোংয়াম্বা	খৃ: ১৩২৪-১৩৩৫	চহি ১১
৩২।	মৈদিংঙু তেলহৈবা	খৃ: ১৩৩৫-১৩৫৫	চহি ২০
৩৩।	মৈদিংঙু তোনাবা	খৃ: ১৩৫৫-১৩৫৯	চহি ৫
৩৪।	মৈদিংঙু তবুংবা	খৃ: ১৩৫৯-১৩৯৮	চহি ৩৫
৩৫।	মৈদিংঙু লাইবেম্বা	খৃ: ১৩৯৪-১৪০০	চহি ৫

চহি ৪ নিংথৌ পান্দে

৩৬।	মৈদিংঙু পুনশিবা	খৃ: ১৪০৪-১৪৩২	চহি ২৮
৩৭।	মৈদিংঙু নিংথৌখোম্বা	খৃ: ১৪৩২-১৪৬৭	চহি ৩৫
৩৮।	মৈদিংঙু ক্যাম্বা	খৃ: ১৪৬৭-১৫০৮	চহি ৪১
৩৯।	মৈদিংঙু কোইরেম্বা	খৃ: ১৫০৮-১৫১২	চহি ৪
৪০।	মৈদিংঙু লমগাইঙম্বা লমক্যাম্বা	খৃ: ১৫১২-১৫২৩	চহি ১১
৪১।	মৈদিংঙু মোংইন ফাবা	খৃ: ১৫২৩-১৫২৪	চহি ১
৪২।	মৈদিংঙু কবোম্বা	খৃ: ১৫২৪-১৫৪২	চহি ১৮
৪৩।	মৈদিংঙু তাংজাম্বা	খৃ: ১৫৪২-১৫৬২	চহি ৩
৪৪।	মৈদিংঙু চলাম্বা রিপুসিং	খৃ: ১৫৪৫-১৫৬২	চহি ১৭
৪৫।	মৈদিংঙু মুংয়াম্বা মোংয়াম্বা	খৃ: ১৫৬২-১৫৯৭	চহি ৩৫

৪৬।	মৈদিংঙু খাগেম্বা	খৃ: ১৫৯৭-১৬৫২	চহি ৫৫
৪৭।	মৈদিংঙু খুনজাওবা	খৃ: ১৬৫২-১৬৬৬	চহি ১৪
৪৮।	মৈদিংঙু পাইখোম্বা	খৃ: ১৬৬৬-১৬৯৭	চহি ৩২
৪৯।	মৈদিংঙু তুবি চরাইরোংবা	খৃ: ১৬৯৭-১৭০৯	চহি ১২
৫০।	মৈদিংঙু গরীবনিৱাজ (ময়াম্বা)	খৃ: ১৭০৯-১৭৪৮	চহি ৩৯
৫১।	মৈদিংঙু চিৎশাই সনা সমৈরাং খাগী লানথবা	খৃ: ১৭৪৮-১৭৫২	চহি ৪
৫২।	মৈদিংঙু ভারতশাই নিংথৌইঙম্বা	খৃ: ১৭৫২-১৭৫৩	চহি ১
৫৩।	মৈদিংঙু মোরাম্বা গৌরশ্যাম	খৃ: ১৭৫৩-১৭৫৯	চহি ৬
৫৪।	মৈদিংঙু কার্ত্তা চীংথংখোম্বা	খৃ: ১৭৫৯-১৭৬২	চহি ৩
	জয়সিংহ ভাগ্যচন্দ্র	খৃ: ১৭৬৩-১৭৬৪	চহি ১
	খৃ: ১৭৬৪ দগী অৱা লান্দারক্কুনা লৈবাক কায়রে।		
	খ: ১৭৭৫ ফাওবা চহি ১১ অসিদা লৈবাক ঙাকপদি।		
	(১) খেলেম্বা	খৃ: ১৭৬৪-১৭৬৭	চহি ৩
	(২) কার্ত্তা	খৃ: ১৭৬৭-১৭৬৯	চহি ২
	(৩) কৈবিরাম	খৃ: ১৭৬৯-১৭৭০	চহি ১
	(৪) কোকিলানন্দ সনাইরেংবা	খৃ: ১৭৭০-১৭৭২	চহি ৩
	(৫) কার্ত্তা	খৃ: ১৭৭২ গী	থা খরা
	(৬) ভগবন্ত	খৃ: ১৭৭২-১৭৭৩	থা খরা
	(৭) কার্ত্তা	খৃ: ১৭৭৩-১৭৭৪	চহি ১
	(৮) ৱাংখৈ খূলিং	খৃ: ১৭৭৪-১৭৭৫	থা খরা
	(৯) কার্ত্তা ভাগ্যচন্দ্র	খৃ: ১৭৭৫-১৭৯৮	চহি ২৩
৫৫।	মৈদিংঙু লাবণ্যচন্দ্র সিংহ	খৃ: ১৭৯৮-১৮০১	চহি ৩
৫৬।	মৈদিঙু মধুচন্দ্র সিংহ	খৃ: ১৮০১-১৮০৩	চহি ৩
৫৭।	মৈদিঙু চৌরজীৎ সিংহ নোংচুপ ৱাইরং পামহৈবা	খৃ: ১৮০৩-১৮১৯	চহি ১০
৫৮।	মৈদিংঙু মারজীৎ সিংহ নোংপোক ৱাইরং পামহৈবা	খৃ: ১৭৯৮-১৮০১	চহি ৩

খৃ: ১৮১৯ গী মনুংদা অৱা লান্দারক্তুনা চহি ৭ খুন্তাকখি, মদুদা লৈবাক ঙাকপদি।

	(ক) হেরাচন্দ্রা ডাকু নিংথৌ -	খৃ: ১৮১৯-১৮২০	চহি ২
	(খ) হুইদ্রোম সুবল -	খৃ: ১৮২০	গী থা খরা
	(গ) য়ুমজাও তাবা -	খৃ: ১৮২০	গী থা খরা
	(ঘ) গম্ভীর সিংহ	খৃ: ১৮১৯-১৮২০	গী থা খরা
	(ঙ) জয় সিংহ	খৃ: ১৮২১-১৮২২	চহি ১
	(চ) যদু সিংহ	খৃ: ১৮২২-১৮২৩	চহি ১
	(ছ) রাঘব সিংহ	খৃ: ১৮২৩-১৮২৪	চহি ১
	(জ) ভদ্র সিংহ খাবা	খৃ: ১৮২৪-১৮২৫	চহি ১
৫৯।	মৈদিংঙু গম্ভীর সিংহ চীংলেন নোংদ্রেন খোম্বা	খৃ: ১৮২৫-১৮৩৮	চহি ৯
৬০।	মৈদিংঙু নর সিংহনা লৈবাক ঙাকপগা (চন্দ্র কীর্ত্তিগী)	খৃ: ১৮৩৪-১৮৪৪	চহি ১০
	নিংথৌ ওইবনা	খৃ: ১৮৪৪-১৮৫০	চহি ৬
৬১।	মৈদিংঙু দেবেন্দ্র সিংহ ঢাকাতাবা	খৃ: ১৮৫০	গী থা ৩
৬২।	মৈদিংঙু চন্দ্রকীর্ত্তি সিংহ কে. সি. এস. আই.	খৃ: ১৮৫০-১৮৮৬	চহি ৩৬
৬৩।	মৈদিংঙু শূরচন্দ্র সিংহ নিংথেমহন	খৃ: ১৮৮৬-১৮৯০	চহি ৪
৬৪।	মৈদিংঙু কুলচন্দ্র ধবজ সিংহ ঙাক্রা চাবা	খৃ: ১৮৯০-১৮৯১	চহি ১
৬৫।	চুড়াচান্দ সিংহ হুয়েন লানজংফাবা সি. বি. ই. কে. সি. এস. আই.	খৃ: ১৮৯১-১৯৪১	চহি ৫০
৬৬।	বোধচন্দ্র সিংহ হুয়েন কৈরেন লালথৌবা	খৃ: ১৯৪১-১৯৫৫	চহি ১৪

RESISTANCE

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY PAN MANIPURI YOUTH LEAGUE

Vol. I No. 1 IMPHAL FRIDAY 9, JANUARY 1976 Price 50 Fifty Paise

PAN MANIPURI YOUTH LEAGUE

Observes the 9th January as National Liberation Day

To a Manipuri the period 1819—1826 which has gone down in our annals as CHAHI TARET .KHUNTAKPA (Seven Years' Devastation) will always be remembered with mixed feelings. The dominant feeling associated with this tragic event in our national life is neither one of unrelieved gloom nor of our sense of impotence against the overwhelming might of the conquerors.

On the contrary, throughout these seven years of brutalization, the victims had enhanced their self-respect and grown in stature through its persistent spirit of resistance that manifested itself in ceaseless acts of reprisal by organized groups of patriots (like Herachandra's) against the enemy. And in the final analysis, the courage and spirit of our people that would neither wither against vast odds nor be subdued by it made all the difference between extinction and liberation of our nation.

The fury and brutality of the Burmese occupation during 1819-26is deeply rooted in the Manipuri Burmese relation in the preceding centuries. For years the Manipuris and the Burmese had existed as contending powers in this area i.e. the Western borderland of South - East Asia. Until the later half of the eighteenth century the see-saw of power between these two traditional rivals-viz, the Manipuris and the Burmese had favoured Manipur. In the first half of the eighteenth century Pamheiba had administered the coup-the-grace by carrying the attack deep into the Burmese territory and defeating them twice. For a growing power like the Burmese this was the penultimate insult. It is no wonder therefore that the Burmese should try to annihilate this small nation of the Manipuris.

Never has so small a nation been subjected to the vengeance of a more powerful enemy whose whole being cried out for total annihilation such as the Manipuri Nation suffered at the hands of the Burmese during those seven fateful years of 1819-1826. These brutal seven years have etched in the unconscious depths of our people dark memories of gas chambers (the Manipuri were herded and locked in houses and killed by the gases of burning chillies) and concentration camps, of our women hunted and raped, of the mass exodus of our people into neighbouring areas, of famine and disease, and of our country that during these years lay bleeding and defiled at the feet of the Burmese.

And finally out of the ashes of distruction once again the Manipuri nation had risen like a phoenix and had flourished here in this our birth place.

To show our respect and gratitude to our forefathers whose courage and loyalty to our motherland alone triumphed over the vastly superior army of the Burmese invaders, the Pan Manipuri Youth League has celebrated 9th January as the National Liberation Day since last year.

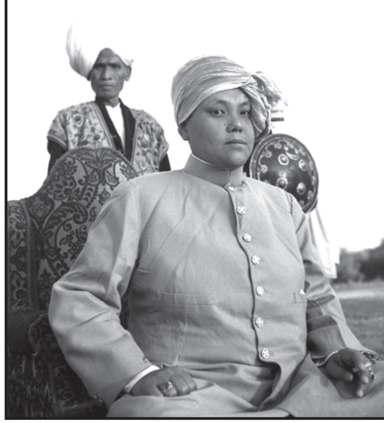
This year too the League will observe this day with a procession of our volunteers and patriots to the tomb of Gambhir Singh at Langthabal at 11 a. m. to pay our homage to the departed souls of the Resistance fighters. Wreaths will be placed at the dilapidated tomb of Gambhir Singh. Then all those assembled will solemnly pledge that they too shall strive to maintain the lofty tradition of courage and loyalty to our motherland. The procession then shall converge to the Imphal Polo Ground where the League has organised a public meeting. The Chief Minister Rajkumar Dorendra will grace the meeting as Chief Guest.

This year the Cachar branch of the League will also observe the 9th January as National Liberation Day. It may be remembered that it was at Cachar that our forefathers had regrouped themselves and then fought its way to the liberation of Manipur in the crucial years of 1819—26.

TO OUR READERS

THIS INNAUGURAL ISSUE IS SPECIALLY BROUGHT OUT ON THE 9th JANUARY. THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE ON THE NEXT TUESDAY. REGULAR PUBLICATION WILL CONTINUE FROM THE 20th JANUARY, 1976 ONWARDS, EVERY TUESDAY.

Editor



২৪ ইং অমুক্তা হঙ্গৎসি। অৱাংদা খাগী মমৈৱায়না শিবসাগরগী সনাখোং য়ৌবা, খাদা নিংথি থেংবা, নোংপোক্তা নোংপোক নিংথিদগী হৌদুনা নোংচুপ চন্দ্রপুর (কাছার) কোনবা মাগী লৈবাক নৎত্রা? হৌজিক্কীনা বর্গমাইল ৮৬৫০ নি। অদুগী মথক্তা কবো তম্পাক্কী বর্গ মাইল ৭০০০ নি। অসিগী মনুংদা চীংগী বর্গমাইল ৭৯৬০ নি। ঐখোয়সি লাই গুরুশিংগী গুণ য়েংসি। মৈদিঙগু গরিবনিৱাজগী লান্দা পাউমেল তাসি। মখোয়সি লু-তোংদা অথৌবগী নুংশিৎ, নিঙতম্বা পান্বগী নুংশিৎনা কদায় ফাওবা য়ৈরম্মী। মৈদিঙগু গৌরশ্যাম হাক্তক্তা কোম্পনি বহাদুরগী ভেরেলষ্ট সাহেবকা ১৭৬২ ইংগী সেপ্টেম্বর তাং ১৪ দা চট্টগ্রামদা তৌনখিবা সন্ধিসুত্র পাসি। মণিপুরগী নিঙথিবা অর্থিক অবস্থা ফংগনি। ১৮৩৪ ইং জনুৱারি তাং ৯ দা মৈদিঙগু গম্ভির সিংহগা কোম্পনি বহাদুরগা তৌনখিবা সন্ধিসুত্র অমুক্তা য়েংসি। বর্গমাইল ৭০০০ পাকপা কবো তম্পাক ঐখোয়গীনি। ঙসি ফাওবা ঐখোয়না ব্রহ্মা সরকারদগী থাজনা লুপা ৬,২৭০ চহীগী কারক্লিবনি। মসি লমন হল্লক্লবতদা লেপখিগদৌবনি। লম অসি নমদুনা শন্দোকহনবগুম থোকখিবগী মহারাজ সনা পূক্লীং লাংতক্লনা নোঙ্গাখ্রিবনি। চহী ৭ ওৱা খুন্তাকওৈদা শ্রীযুৎ নরসিংহনা লৈবাক্তগী ওৱা তকখায়দুনা লৈবাক কলহৌবা য়েংসি। মরম চাউবা, মরল লৈবগী হৌনশা মণিপুর মীপান তাংদনা পাল্লক্লবা লৈবাকনি।”

স্নাকোনুং,
তাং ১৮-১০-৪৮ ইং।

বোধচন্দ্রসিংহ,
মহারাজ, মণিপুর ষ্টেট

File No. 238-Political, 1932

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE MANIPUR STATE
TO BE LAID BEFORE THE STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

regarding

~~(a) The State Tribute of Rs. 50,000 payable to Government.~~

(b) The question of the territory known as the Kabaw (kubo) Valley which was ceded to the Government of India by the Manipur State in return for annual payment of Rs. 6,270.

THE CESSION
OF
THE KABAW (KUBO) VALLEY.

This case of the cession by the Manipur State of a large piece of territory now shown as within the frontiers of Burma, is perhaps, peculiar in that the territory concerned was at first ceded to a Foreign Power and not to the Government of India At the same time it will be clear from a perusal of this representation that the cession was carried out in accordance with the specific orders of the Government of India, and that at the time of the annexation of Burma by the British Government the cession was continued to the Government of India by the Manipur State, and has so been continued until the present date. It is submitted therefore that the case falls within the scope of the Committee's terms of reference, and the Manipur State most earnestly hope that it will receive full and sympathetic consideration.

The Manipur State substantiates its present representation chiefly by the authoritative "History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal" by Alexander Mackenzie printed in 1884 at the Home Department Press, Calentta. Extracts from this publication have been freely quoted, and all passages for which no other authority is quoted are extracts from this book.

2 – The territory ceded by the Manipur State in 1834 to the King of Burma, (v. Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads", Fifth Edition, P. 197) though usually known as the Kabaw (Kubo) Valley, included the range of hills east of the Kabaw Valley proper, known to the Manipuris as the Anggouching range, which separates it from the Chindwin or Ningthi valley as also the country between that range and the Chindwin river itself. A description of the territory is given by Mackenzie and consists largely of quotations from the "Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India" (Pemberton, 1835, P. 116). The Kubo Valley lies between the Heerok (Heirok) or Yoma range of mountains, which bounds the Eastern side of the Manipur Valley, and Ningthee or Kyendwen (Chindwin) River. It commences from the fast of the hills in latitude $21^{0}30'$ north and extends south to $22^{0}30'$, where it terminates on the left bank of the Kathe Khyonng, or Manipur River, which falls into the Ningthee, and marks the southern limit of the Kule (Kale) Raja's territory. The valley is divided into three principalities, viz., Sumjok (Manipuri, Samjok; Burmese, Thaungthut), Kumbat (Kampat), and Kule (Kale.)" of these three principalities, only the northern-most, Thaungthut or Samjok, remains. The middle portion, the Kampat principality, was destroyed centuries ago by the combined forces of Pong and Manipur, and remained, with the northern, under Manipur, passing intermittently for short periods under the Kingdom of Burma, according to the fortunes of war. The southern principality, Kale, lies mostly in the Valley of that name, to the south of the Kabaw Valley proper, and generally remained under the suzerainty of Burma, though it was occasionally occupied and subjugated by the forces of Manipur. A map is attached to this representation, on which these boundaries have been demarcated and the old principalities marked. This map was prepared in 1904 and has been superseded by others but it shows at a glance the territory claimed. The most modern maps of the area are Survey of India sheets 83L, 84I and 84J.

3 – As regards its early history Mackenzie says “The Kubo Valley is semi-independent, the northern and middle portions being ruled (1884) by a Rajah titled the Rajah of Sumjok .... In olden times the Kubo Valley Was sometimes under Manipur and sometimes under Burma.” It was in the possession of Burn on the outbreak of the first Burmese War, and had been so for twelve years before. For about the same period preceding these twelve years it had been in the possession of Manipur.

Harvey, in his “History of Burma” (1923) says “Marjit Singh, one of the princes (of Manipur) brought in the Burmese, who invaded the country in 1812-13, and ..... set him on the throne, and were rewarded with the cession of the Kabaw Valley.”

In the “Burma Gazetteer, Upper Chindwin District, 1913”, compiled by Grant Brown, sometime Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin District, and published by the Government of Burma, it is stated on page 9 that “during the reign of Tarokpyemin in the thirteenth century, when the Burmese kingdom lost many of its outposts, it (Samjok or Thaungthut) was subdued by the Manipuris, and it seems to have paid tribute to Manipur until the conquest of that State by Alaungpaya (1753-60).”

4 – It will be seen that from ancient times Manipur enjoyed periodical suzerainty over this territory. It was after the First Burmese War that attempts were first initiated by the Indian Government to demarcate a final and definite boundary between Manipur and Burma, and it is on those attempts and on the definite decisions of the Indian Government which resulted, that the State base their claim.

The First Burmese War ended with the treaty of Yandaboo in 1826, and from that date attempts were commenced to demarcate the separate territories of the Maharaja of Manipur and the King of Ava. On pages 170-186 Mackenzie proceeds “In the Treaty of Yandaboo the upper and middle portions of the Kubo Valley were not ceded by the Burmese. On the other hand, though they were taken by our ally, the Chief of Manipur, during the war, they were not retroceded by the Treaty. In fact,

no mention whatever is made of the Kubo Valley in the Treaty of Yandaboo. With regard to Manipur itself, it was simply stipulated that should Gumbheer Singh desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof. Nothing was mentioned about the boundary between Manipur and Burma. The Government of India considered it but just and proper that all the places and territory in the ancient country of Manipur, which were in possession of Gumbheer Singh at the date of the signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo, should belong to that Chief. The Samjok and Kumbat Divisions of the Kubo Valley, as far east as the Ningthee or Kyendwen River, were accordingly given to Manipur, and the Ningthee River formed the boundary between the two countries."

"The right of Burma to the Kabo Valley became a subject of dispute from the signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo in February, 1826. The Commissioner in Sylhet," (then the Chief Officer of the Honourable East India Company in Assam) in a letter dated 19th April, 1826, remarked that the Ningthee was no doubt the original and natural boundary between Manipur and Burma, and that, if the Burmese were permitted to cross it, it would be difficult to define a line of demarcation that would preclude the possibility of future dispute. In acknowledging this letter the Government of India said that it was:-

Unquestionably most desirable that the river Ningthee should form henceforward, as it did of old, the boundary between Ava and Manipur, and Gumbheer Sing having been in possession of Pergunnah Kubo when the Treaty was signed, we are fairly entitled to require the relinquishment of that integral and material portion of his (the King's) Raj, still, however, if the point is contested by the Burmese on the ground of the Pergunnah having been formally annexed to the territories of Ava for some years prior to the war, whilst no provision is made by the Treaty for any alteration in the existing boundaries of the Raj, the question must be settled by negotiation on the best terms that circumstances will permit. (Instructions to Commissioner in Sylhet, dated 23rd June, 1826).

And in the instructions to the Envoy at Ava, dated 30th June, 1826, it was said that His Lordship in Council trusted that as the Burmese retreated from the Kubo District and retired beyond the Ningthee, he would succeed in establishing that river as the boundary. In the instructions to Major General Sir A. Campbell, dated 15th June, 1827, it was said that His Excellency in Council was decidedly of opinion that the right of Gumbheer Sing should be maintained to the northern and middle portions of the Kubo Valley, bounded on the east by the Ningthee.....The cession by the Burmese of this (Kule, the southern portion of the valley) portion of the valley, however, it was said, could not be reasonably expected and its annexation to Manipur would, therefore, have to become a subject of negotiation."

5 – From this it is abundantly clear that the Government of India definitely decided that Maharaja Gumbheer Singh hail an incontestable right to the Northern and middle portions of the area, but that there was doubt over the southern portion which was to be left for futher negotiation. In the accompanying map the Northern and middle area has been marked as "A" and the Southern area as "B."

The Burmese Ministers however refused to admit the claims put forward on behalf of Maharaja Gumbheer Singh by the Government of India, and went far as to put in counter-claims to a large portion of the Manipur State and fabricated a map, showing the Burmese frontier to extend nearly to the Manipur capital."

6 – The Government of India thereupon appointed Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton Commissioners to meet the Burmese authorities and settle the boundary in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Government of India. "They were told, that as a preliminary measure, it would be proper to suggest to Gumbheer Sing to fix his posts on such a line to the southward us would include the northern and central districts of the Kubo Valley, regarding his right to which, by actual conquest, no discussion was to be allowed." (Instructions to Commissioner in Sylhet, dated 23rd November, 1827).

The British Commissioners met the Burmese Commissioners on the banks of the Ningthi River in April, 1828, but no progress could be made owing to the lateness of the season, and it was agreed in writing that the Commissioners should meet again in the following year. Meanwhile, the Burmese Commissioners put forward another preposterous claim that the Chindwin and Ningthi were different rivers, which they supported by a fabricated map. This claim was disproved by the British Commissioners and Sir A. Campbell was instructed in October 1828 "to repeat the intimation previously conveyed to the Court of Ava respecting the right of Gumbheer Sing to the northern and central districts of the Kubo Valley, which he had continued to hold since the war."

The Burmese Commissioners refused to meet the British Commissioners in the cold weather of 1828-1829, and the latter were directed to select "the boundary line to the northward of the Kule or southern district of Kubo, which it might be desirable to fix as the southern boundary of Gumbheer Sing's dominions in that quarter, including only the country reconquered by him, and from which the Burmese had been expelled during the war. Having under a sketch of the boundary, they were directed to transmit a copy of it to the Burmese authorities, with a distinct declamation that, under the orders of the British Government, they hail fixed the boundary of Gumbheer Sing's territory to the southward, the Ningthee being the boundary to the eastward." The British Commissioners fixed the boundary in accordance with their instructions and were informed that the boundary selected by them appeared to be well chosen.... In the event of the Burmese Commissioners not meeting them in January, 1820, they were authorised to fix Manipur thannahs on certain places indicated on the sketch of the boundary, without further reference to the Burmese authorities."

7 – On the 17th November 1829, the Commissioners reported that the Burmese Commissioners had announced their intention of meeting them in the following January. "They called the attention of Government to the fact of the Burmese

Government having found it necessary to change the nature of its objections to Rajah Gumbheer Sing's claim; they no longer denied the fact of the reconquest of Kubo, but said that the retention of those territories recovered by the British armies formed no part of the Treaty of Yandaboo." They added:-

"Feeling the justice of our claims, we have not hesitated to follow the line of defence the Burmese have chosen, and the fact of three of the Thannahdars being at this moment here who in the reign of Cheroojeet Sing, Maharaja Chourjit Singh, 1803-1812) held that situation in Kubo, must, we think, silence any further objection on the subject of possession anterior to the war."

In January, 1830, Major Burney, the Resident at Ava, was "informed of the determination of Government to fix the boundary line between Manipur and Ava as laid down by Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton." He was told to repeat to the Burmese Ministers the motives which obliged Government to, assume a boundary line, and to satisfy them that it was not our intention to go beyond such line, though the arguments contained in their last letter would justify our considering several places to the southward of it as belonging to the ancient territory of Manipur... He was also furnished with a letter to the Burmese Ministers from the Chief Secretary to Government, in which it was distinctly stated:-

"What places and territory in the ancient country of Manipur were in possession of Gumbheer Sing at the date of the signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo, the Governor General of British India considers it but just and proper that all these should still belong to that Chief. When the British Officers in Manipur prove to the Burmese Officers on the frontier by living witnesses and by undoubted testimony that so late as the years 1809-10 or 11 the towns of Khambat (Kampat), Woktong (Anktaung), Tummoo (Tamu), Mungsa (Mintha) and Sumjok (Thap, or Old Samjok, comprising the whole extent of the Kubo Valley from Khambat north, were held by Manipuri Thannahdars on the part of the Manipuri Rajah Cheroojeet

Singh (Chourjit Singh), the Governor General of British India trusts that the King of Ava will perceive the propriety and advantage of putting an end to all further discussions on this subject."

The Burmese Commissioners meet the British Commissioners, and the boundary was fixed, although the former would not consent to the renunciation of the territory, while admitting the incorrectness of their map.

8 – Captain Pemberton then went to Ava, but even with his support Major Burney was unable to persuade the King of Burma and his Ministers to acquiesce in the restitution of this territory. They did succeed, however, in eliciting from the Burmese Ministers admissions of the untruth of many of the statements which they had previously put forward. They had denied that the Kubo Valley had ever been taken by the Manipur troops during the war, which they then admitted. They had declared positively that at no former period had the Manipur Princes ever exercised authority in it, but they then admitted that it had at various periods been in possession of Manipur. They acknowledged the incorrectness of their map showing the Kyendwen and the Ningthee as distinct rivers and admitted them to be the same. They had asserted that Sir A Campbell, at the Treaty of Yandaboo, had recognized and acknowledged their right to Kubo, but were unable to prove it, and met Captain Pemberton's proof that he did not do so by a silent acquiescence. They, however, produced extracts from their national records (which were believed to be genuine) showing that at different times they overran and conquered certain portions of territory on the eastern and western banks of the Ningthee," This last statement is true. It is a historical fact, supported by the chronicles of both countries, that in the eighteenth century the armies of Ava on several occasions besieged and even captured the capital of Manipur, just as the Maharajas of Manipur more than once carried their arms up to the capital of Ava.

9 – Negotiations with the Burmese Government continued until in May 1831 Major Burney reported that "no plan existed

for appeasing, in an amicable manner, the King's mind on the subject of Kula." In the following April he again reported his failure to reconcile the Government of Burma to the Ningthi as the boundary, and expressed his inclination to the abstract right of the Burmese to the disputed territory. He also raised the question of expediency, doubting whether "keeping Gumbheer Sing in possession of an unhealthy and depopulated strip of territory, which is divided from Manipur" (presumably the Manipur Valley) "by a range of hills.... is worth the risk of thoroughly disgusting the Court of Ava and accelerating another war." When asked for his reasons for supporting the rights of the Burmese, he "detailed the grounds on which he formed his opinion, showing the various times which, according to the Burmese history and other proofs, Kubo had belonged to Burma during the previous 800 years," Not being in possession of Major Burney's despatch, His Highness the Maharaja and the Darbar are unable to comment on the grounds given by him for forming such an opinion.

10 – It was thus in 1832, as much as six years after the treaty of Yandaboo that the Government of India first began to contemplate retreating from their declared policy of support of Maharaja Gumbheer Singh, in favour of his more powerful enemy. In spite of their oft repeated promises and declarations to uphold his territorial boundaries. The matter was then fully considered by the Government of India. The undeniable facts of the case were that Manipur conquered the disputed territory during the war; that for about twelve years previously the territory was in possession of Ava; that for about the same period preceding those twelve years it was in the possession of Manipur; and that at more remote periods, extending far lack into past times, it was sometimes under the one and sometimes under the other of those powers. The question was whether, at the close of the Burmese war, that territory was to be considered as forming undoubtedly a part of Manipur, or as a part of the dominions of Ava in consequence of its having been so at the commencement of the war. The Governor General remarked on the case that though

no satisfactory opinion could be formed on the question, he thought, upon the whole, that Government was warranted in its first decision that the Ningthee should be the boundary between Ava and Manipur. He said:-

But although the consideration already stated, namely, the misinterpretation that the conceit of the Burmese may put upon the concession to their own prejudice, and the more reasonable ground of dissatisfaction that will he give to Gumbheer Sing, might forbid any change, yet, with reference to the anxious desire for Kubo expressed by the Government of Ava, to the humiliation of their pride and to their reduced if not extinguished power, I think it will be both generous and expedient to grant them this gratification. It is true that we give up the best boundary line, and the admission of the Burmese into the valley may tend to much more collision with the Manipuris, but with our superior power a better or worse military boundary is of no consequence whatever, and these boundary disputes if arising can lead to no war.

The history of the nineteenth century on this frontier amply justified the anticipation that the boundary dictated by "generosity and expediency" might result in collisions. Up to the Third Burmese War disputes, raids and attacks were incessant, on both sides of the border, though mainly from the side of the Burmese. In the end, these raids and disputes and uncertainty as to "the worse military boundary" which, in the opinion of the Governor General could "lead to no war," were actually one of the main contributory causes of the Third Burmese war. And a year later in 1833 the final decision was taken to sacrifice the rights of the Maharaja of Manipur, in order to placate a dangerous foe.

The following were the final orders of Government on the subject, contained in a letter to the Resident at Ava, dated 16th March, 1833:-

"On your return to Ava you will announce to the king that the Supreme Government still adheres to the opinion that the Ningthee formed the proper boundary between Ava and Manipur, but that, in consideration of His Majesty's feelings I

wishes, and in the spirit of amity and good will subsisting between the two countries, the Supreme Government consents to the restoration of the Kubo Valley to Ava and to the establishment of the boundary line at the foot of the Yoma Donng Hills,"

11 – In the following cold weather the Government of India deputed Major Grant and Captain Pemberton to meet the Burmese boundary Commissioners on the spot and deliver over to them the towns and posts on the Ningthi and in the Kabaw Valley proper, "and fix and point out the line of hills which may be selected as the future boundary between Ava and Manipur." The Burmese Commissioners endeavoured to show that the Yoma Dong Hills were a range further to the west than the range immediately bordering on the Kabaw Valley range further proper. But their prevarications were firmly resisted by the British Commissioners, and a boundary was fixed in the neighbourhood of the foot of the western slopes of the Kabaw Valley and approximating to the present de facto boundary.

An agreement was drawn up and signed on the lank of the Ningthi River, on 9th January, 1834, by the British and Burmese Commissioners. On the 25th January, 1834, an agreement was signed by the British Commissioners, at Langthabal in Manipur, granting to the Raja of Manipur a monthly stipend of five hundred sicca rupees, as compensation for the enforced loss of the territory between the Ningthi River and the present boundary. This stipend is still paid, amounting to Rs. 6270 per annum. The agreement will be found at page 197 of "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads," Vol. XII.

12 – It is a matter of history that Maharaja Gambhir Singh felt very deeply indeed the overriding of his rights and the deprivation of his territory from mere motives of expediency. The situation, as far as he was concerned, has been described by Major-General Sir James Johnstone, in his book, "My Experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills" (1896) He says, "An attempt was made to negotiate with him (Gambhir Singh), at Major Grant said 'It is no use bargaining with Ghumbheer

Singh,' and refused to take any part in it.......... When Ghumbeer Singh heard the final decision, he quietly accepted it, saying. 'You gave it me and you can take it away. I accept your decree.' The proposed transfer was very distasteful to many of the inhabitants, including the Sumjok Tsawbwa, but they were not consulted. The Kubo Valley was handed over to the Burmese on the 9th of January, 1834, and on that day Ghumbheer Singh died in Manipur of cholera. Perhaps he was happy in the hour of his death, as he felt the treatment of our Government most severely."

His acceptance of the situation was dictated entirely by his his loyalty to the British Government, who had assisted him to recover his lost territory. But neither he nor descendants ever willingly acquiesced in the cession of their ancestral territory, the right of Manipur to which had been so definitely and conclusively established by the enquiries and investigations of the British Officers on the frontier, and emphatically confirmed by the Governor General of India himself.

13 – It has always been the heartfelt hope and desire of the successors of Maharaja Gambhir Singh, up to the present day, that this ancestral territory, of which their ancestor had been deprived for no reason but to placate a powerful neighbour, defeated in war by the joint arms of the British Government and the State, would eventually be restored to the State. This hope was fostered by the wording of the last paragraph of the Agreement of the 25th January, 1834 which runs:-

"It is to be distinctly understood that should any circumstance hereafter arise by which the portion of territory lately made over to Ava again reverts to Monnipore, the allowance now granted by the British Government will cease from the date of such reversion."

His Highness the Maharaja and the Darbar fully believe this stipulation to amount to an undertaking that the return of the ceded territory would be contemplated, and that the sacrifice so unwillingly made by Maharaja Gumbhir Singh in response to pressure placed upon him in the interests of the preservation of

peace upon the frontier, would ultimately be rewarded by the restoration of the territory of which he was arbitrarily deprived.

14 – The reason which actuated its cession to Burma having been removed by the annexation of Upper Burma by the British Government, it might have been expected that the territory, the State's right to which had been so clearly and emphatically recognised, would have been restored in 1886. But for reasons of which the Darbar are not aware, but which can be surmised, the question of restoration could not immediately be undertaken. The delay had tragic consequences, for within five years, the State itself was passing through the darkest period of its history, and the disaster of 1891 removed all possibility for many years of its claiming again its territorial rights. The matter has however never been absent from the minds of the Maharaja and the Darbar, and they have always contemplated raising it at a favourable moment.

15 – It only remains to add that even now there is considerable dispute over the boundary between Manipur and Burma. The State alleges that even the boundary forced upon it in 1834 has not been adhered to, and this matter has been under correspondence for some eight years. The objections of the Government of Burma to the representations put forward by the State are at present under the consideration of the Darbar.

16 – The State is very gratified to learn that the British Government are examining the question of the ceded area and estimating its present value, with a view to the possible revision of the compensation paid. They feel no doubt that the value of the ceded area has very materially increased during the past hundred years. They regret that they have no information to offer on the subject, as they have not access to the revenue records of the Upper Chindwin District of Burma and the Thaungthut or Samjok State, within the borders of which the ceded territory is included, but such information may easily be obtained direct from the Government of Burma.

*17 – His Highness and the Darbar fervently and confidently hope that with the pending constitutional changes the time has

at last come when the British Government will be prepared to consider the restoration to Manipur of its old rights and status. The further opportunity afforded by the presence of the States Enquiry Committee have emboldened them to submit this representation for the retrocession to the State of the territory ceded to Burma at the close of the First Burmese war, or for suitable compensation in lieu thereof, in place of the present nominal annual payment.

Imphal,
7th March 1932.

File No. 3(1)-PR/47,1947

THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE MANIPUR STATE TO BE LAID BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES

The Representations of the Manipur State to be laid before the Chamber of Princes regarding:-

(a) British Reserves

(b) Extra-territorial rights in the Province of Assam

(c) Administrative Control of the Manipur State Hills

(d) The question of the ceded territory known (Kubo) valley which was ceded to the Government of India by the Manipur State in return for an annual payment of Rs. 6,270.

BRITISH RESERVES.

The keeping of the British reserves in Manipur State including the Kangla (the Cantonment area) the old Capital of Manipur was originally designed to be the temporary located of the British Residency subject to change with the provision for the re-shifting of the existing Palace to this Kangla Area, in which case the present Place would be meant for the Crown-Prince of Manipur.

Latterly it was noted that the reserves were required by British Government for the location of troops indicating that the position is similar to that obtaining in the case of other Cantonment areas situated in Indian States as at Secunderabad and Banglore.

The State now seized excellent opportunity afforded by Chamber of Princes and submits the representation for the restoration of all the plots of British reserves in MAnipurState such as Kangla, Kangchup, Residencies, Kangpokpi, Khwairamband Bazar, Yaingang Ingkhol, some other scattered plots in the heart of the town etc. etc.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ASSAM.

Upto the advent of the British in Manipur State, the Manipur State had some undivided territories in Assam extending over certain portions of Lakhipur including Bazar, Lalang Phuntor, Jaipur (in Cachar), Malugram (in Cachar) and Sylhet Rajbari (in Sylhet).

The brief summary of the circumstances leading to the loss of them territories in that Maharaja Kulachandra Singh was intended in Hazaribagh as the result of the war with the British and the successor remaining a minor during the transitional period of Manipur the said plots were sold away by auction without giving the Manipur State a chance of getting any reference from the Government. The Manipur State thinks that she has every right to continue the provision of the territories on such terms to be agreed upon.

This is very cursory summery of the circumstances and if further facts are required they can, of course, he submitted at any time on demand.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE MANIPUR STATE HILLS.

The administration of the Hills of the Manipur State is being carried on indirectly by the Maharaja through a European Officer who is the President of the Manipur State Darbar – a position which amounts in a manner to administrative cession through not of territorial one. In spite of frequent provisions Government have not yet given the opportunity of administering them directly by the Manipur State Darbar.

Now by reciprocal good feelings of the people of both Hill and Valley and as enjoined by the Chamber of Princes for maintaining of high standard of internal administration by reforms H.H. the Maharaja has ordered for the setting up of State administration based on the amalgamation of two with proper number of representatives from the Hills in the State Council. H.H. Maharaja has also passed on order as desired by British Government providing local-self Government to the Hill people according as local circumstance of the villages permit. This will be in accordance with the spirit of the Chamber of Princes.

The relationship between the Hill people and Valley people has been one of complete understanding and whatever shortcoming and defects in the administration of the Hills, if there were any, can, in no way, be ascribed to the State Government.

THE CESSION
OF
THE KABAW (KUBO) VALLEY.

This case of the cession by the Manipur State of a large piece of territory now shown as within the frontiers of Burma, is perhaps, peculiar in that the territory concerned was at first ceded to a Foreign Power and not to the Government of India At the same time it will be clear from a perusal of this representation that the cession was carried out in accordance with the specific orders of the Government of India, and that at the time of the annexation of Burma by the British Government the cession was continued to the Government of India by the Manipur State, and has so been continued until the present date. It is submitted therefore that the case falls within the scope of the Committee's terms of reference, and the Manipur State most earnestly hope that it will receive full and sympathetic consideration.

The Manipur State substantiates its present representation chiefly by the authoritative "History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal" by Alexander Mackenzie printed in 1884 at the Home Department Press, Calentta. Extracts from this publication have

been freely quoted, and all passages for which no other authority is quoted are extracts from this book.

2 – The territory ceded by the Manipur State in 1834 to the King of Burma, (v. Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads", Fifth Edition, P. 197) though usually known as the Kabaw (Kubo) Valley, included the range of hills east of the Kabaw Valley proper, known to the Manipuris as the Anggouching range, which separates it from the Chindwin or Ningthi valley as also the country between that range and the Chindwin river itself. A description of the territory is given by Mackenzie and consists largely of quotations from the "Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India" (Pemberton, 1835, P. 116). The Kubo Valley lies between the Heerok (Heirok) or Yoma range of mountains, which bounds the Eastern side of the Manipur Valley, and Ningthee or Kyendwen (Chindwin) River. It commences from the fast of the hills in latitude $24^{0}30'$ north and extends south to $22^{0}30'$, where it terminates on the left bank of the Kathe Khyonng, or Manipur River, which falls into the Ningthee, and marks the southern limit of the Kule (Kale) Raja's territory. The valley is divided into three principalities, viz., Sumjok (Manipuri, Samjok; Burmese, Thaungthut), Kumbat (Kampat), and Kule (Kale)." Of these three principalities, only the northern-most, Thaungthut or Samjok, remains. The middle portion, the Kampat principality, was destroyed centuries ago by the combined forces of Pong and Manipur, and remained, with the northern, under Manipur, passing intermittently for short periods under the Kingdom of Burma, according to the fortunes of war. The southern principality, Kale, lies mostly in the Valley of that name, to the south of the Kabaw Valley proper, and generally remained under the suzerainty of Burma, though it was occasionally occupied and subjugated by the forces of Manipur.

3 – As regards its early history Mackenzie says "The Kubo Valley is semi-independent, the northern and middle portions being ruled (1884) by a Rajah titled the Rajah of Sumjok .... In olden times the Kubo Valley Was sometimes under

Manipur and sometimes under Burma.” It was in the possession of Burn on the outbreak of the first Burmese War, and had been so for twelve years before. For about the same period preceding these twelve years it had been in the possession of Manipur. Further the Imperial Gazetter of India, Eastern Bengal and Assam page 615 says:

“On the outbreak of the first Burmese War in 1824, the Burmans invaded Cachar and Assam, as well as Manipur and Gumbhir Singh of Manipur asked for British aid, which was granted. A force of Sepoys an artillery being sent towards Cachar, and a Levy of Mauipuris being formed ander British Officers, not only were the Burmans expelled from the Manipur Valley but the Kubo Valley down to the Ningthee River, situated to the east of the old boundaries, and peopled by Shans, was added to the State.”

Harvey, in his “History of Burma” (1925) says “Marjit Singh, one of the princes (of Manipur) brought in the Burmese, who invaded the country in 1812-13, and ..... set him on the throne, and were rewarded with the cession of the Kabaw Valley.”

In the “Burma Gazetteer, Upper Chindwin District, 1913”, compiled by Grant Brown, sometime Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin District, and published by the Government of Burma, it is stated on page 9 that “during the reign of Tarokpyemin in the thirteenth century, when the Burmese kingdom lost many of its outposts, it (Samjok or Thaungthut) was subdued by the Manipuris, and it seems to have paid tribute to Manipur until the conquest of that State by Alaungpaya (1753-60).”

4 – It will be seen that from ancient times Manipur enjoyed periodical suzerainty over this territory. It was after the First Burmese War that attempts were first initiated by the Indian Government to demarcate a final and definite boundary between Manipur and Burma, and it is on those attempts and on the definite decisions of the Indian Government which resulted, that the State base their claim.

The First Burmese War ended with the treaty of Yandaboo in 1826, and from that date attempts were commenced to demarcate the separate territories of the Maharaja of Manipur and the King of Ava. On pages 170-186 Mackenzie proceeds “In the Treaty of Yandaboo the upper and middle portions of the Kubo Valley were not ceded by the Burmese. On the other hand, though they were taken by our ally, the Chief of Manipur, during the war, they were not retroceded by the Treaty. In fact, no mention whatever is made of the Kubo Valley in the Treaty of Yandaboo. With regard to Manipur itself, it was simply stipulated that should Gumbheer Singh desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof. Nothing was mentioned about the boundary between Manipur and Burma. The Government of India considered it but just and proper that all the places and territory in the ancient country of Manipur, which were in possession of Gumbheer Singh at the date of the signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo, should belong to that Chief. The Samjok and Kumbat Divisions of the Kubo Valley, as far east as the Ningthee or Kyendwen River, were accordingly given to Manipur, and the Ningthee River formed the boundary between the two countries.“

“The right of Burma to the Kabo Valley became a subject of dispute from the signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo in February, 1826. The Commissioner in Sylhet,” (then the Chief Officer of the Honourable East India Company in Assam) in a letter dated 19th April, 1826, remarked that the Ningthee was no doubt the original and natural boundary between Manipur and Burma, and that, if the Burmese were permitted to cross it, it would be difficult to define a line of demarcation that would preclude the possibility of future dispute. In acknowledging this letter the Government of India said that it was:-

Unquestionably most desirable that the river Ningthee should form henceforward, as it did of old, the boundary between Ava and Manipur, and Gumbheer Sing having been in possession of Pergunnah Kubo when the Treaty was signed, we are fairly entitled to require the relinquishment of that

integral and material portion of his (the King's) Raj, still, however, if the point is contested by the Burmese on the ground of the Pergunnah having been formally annexed to the territories of Ava for some years prior to the war, whilst no provision is made by the Treaty for any alteration in the existing boundaries of the Raj, the question must be settled by negotiation on the best terms that circumstances will permit. (Instructions to Commissioner in Sylhet, dated 23rd June, 1826).

And in the instructions to the Envoy at Ava, dated 30th June, 1826, it was said that His Lordship in Council trusted that as the Burmese retreated from the Kubo District and retired beyond the Ningthee, he would succeed in establishing that river as the boundary. In the instructions to Major General Sir A. Campbell, dated 15th June, 1827, it was said that His Excellency in Council was decidedly of opinion that the right of Gumbheer Sing should be maintained to the northern and middle portions of the Kubo Valley, bounded on the east by the Ningthee.....The cession by the Burmese of this (Kule, the southern portion of the valley) portion of the valley, however, it was said, could not be reasonably expected and its annexation to Manipur would, therefore, have to become a subject of negotiation."

5 – From this it is abundantly clear that the Government of India definitely decided that Maharaja Gumbheer Singh hail an incontestable right to the Northern and middle portions of the area, but that there was doubt over the southern portion which was to be left for futher negotiation.

The Burmese Ministers however refused to admit the claims put forward on behalf of Maharaja Gumbheer Singh by the Government of India, and went far as to put in counter-claims to a large portion of the Manipur State and "fabricated a map, showing the Burmese frontier to extend nearly to the Manipur capital."

6 – The Government of India thereupon appointed Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton Commissioners to meet the Burmese authorities and settle the boundary in accordance with

the principles enunciated by the Government of India. "They were told, that as a preliminary measure, it would be proper to suggest to Gumbheer Sing to fix his posts on such a line to the southward us would include the northern and central districts of the Kubo Valley, regarding his right to which, by actual conquest, no discussion was to be allowed." (Instructions to Commissioner in Sylhet, dated 23rd November, 1827).

The British Commissioners met the Burmese Commissioners on the banks of the Ningthi River in April, 1828, but no progress could be made owing to the lateness of the season, and it was agreed in writing that the Commissioners should meet again in the following year. Meanwhile, the Burmese Commissioners put forward another preposterous claim that the Chindwin and Ningthi were different rivers, which they supported by a fabricated map. This claim was disproved by the British Commissioners and Sir A. Campbell was instructed in October 1828 "to repeat the intimation previously conveyed to the Court of Ava respecting the right of Gumbheer Sing to the northern and central districts of the Kubo Valley, which he had continued to hold since the war."

The Burmese Commissioners refused to meet the British Commissioners in the cold weather of 1828-1829, and the latter were directed to select "the boundary line to the northward of the Kule or southern district of Kubo, which it might be desirable to fix as the southern boundary of Gumbheer Sing's dominions in that quarter, including only the country reconquered by him, and from which the Burmese had been expelled during the war. Having under a sketch of the boundary, they were directed to transmit a copy of it to the Burmese authorities, with a distinct declamation that, under the orders of the British Government, they hail fixed the boundary of Gumbheer Sing's territory to the southward, the Ningthee being the boundary to the eastward." The British Commissioners fixed the boundary in accordance with their instructions and were informed that the boundary selected by them appeared to be well chosen.... In the event of the Burmese Commissioners not meeting them in January, 1830,

they were authorised to fix Manipur thannahs on certain places indicated on the sketch of the boundary, without further reference to the Burmese authorities. "

7 – On the 17th November 1829, the Commissioners reported that the Burmese Commissioners had announced their intention of meeting them in the following January. "They called the attention of Government to the fact of the Burmese Government having found it necessary to change the nature of its objections to Rajah Gumbheer Sing's claim; they no longer denied the fact of the reconquest of Kubo, but said that the retention of those territories recovered by the British armies formed no part of the Treaty of Yandaboo." They added:-

"Feeling the justice of our claims, we have not hesitated to follow the line of defence the Burmese have chosen, and the fact of three of the Thannahdars being at this moment here who in the reign of Cheroojeet Sing, Maharaja Chourjit Singh, 1803-1812) held that situation in Kubo, must, we think, silence any further objection on the subject of possession anterior to the war."

In January, 1830, Major Burney, the Resident at Ava, was "informed of the determination of Government to fix the boundary line between Manipur and Ava as laid down by Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton." He was told to repeat to the Burmese Ministers the motives which obliged Government to, assume a boundary line, and to satisfy them that it was not our intention to go beyond such line, though the arguments contained in their last letter would justify our considering several places to the southward of it as belonging to the ancient territory of Manipur... He was also furnished with a letter to the Burmese Ministers from the Chief Secretary to Government, in which it was distinctly stated:-

"What places and territory in the ancient country of Manipur were in possession of Gumbheer Sing at the date of the signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo, the Governor General of British India considers it but just and proper that all these should still belong to that Chief. When the British Officers in

Manipur prove to the Burmese Officers on the frontier by living witnesses and by undoubted testimony that so late as the years 1809-10 or 11 the towns of Khambat (Kampat), Woktong (Anktaung), Tummoo (Tamu), Mungsa (Mintha) and Sumjok (Thap, or Old Samjok, comprising the whole extent of the Kubo Valley from Khambat north, were held by Manipuri Thannahdars on the part of the Manipuri Rajah Cheroojeet Singh (Chourjit Singh), the Governor General of British India trusts that the King of Ava will perceive the propriety and advantage of putting an end to all further discussions on this subject."

The Burmese Commissioners meet the British Commissioners, and the boundary was fixed, although the former would not consent to the renunciation of the territory, while admitting the incorrectness of their map.

8 – Captain Pemberton then went to Ava, but even with his support Major Burney was unable to persuade the King of Burma and his Ministers to acquiesce in the restitution of this territory. They did succeed, however, in eliciting from the Burmese Ministers admissions of the untruth of many of the statements which they had previously put forward. They had denied that the Kubo Valley had ever been taken by the Manipur troops during the war, which they then admitted. They had declared positively that at no former period had the Manipur Princes ever exercised authority in it, but they then admitted that it had at various periods been in possession of Manipur. They acknowledged the incorrectness of their map showing the Kyendwen and the Ningthee as distinct rivers and admitted them to be the same. They had asserted that Sir A Campbell, at the Treaty of Yandaboo, had recognized and acknowledged their right to Kubo, but were unable to prove it, and met Captain Pemberton's proof that he did not do so by a silent acquiescence. They, however, produced extracts from their national records (which were believed to be genuine) showing that at different times they overran and conquered certain portions of territory on the eastern and western banks of the Ningthee," This last

statement is true. It is a historical fact, supported by the chronicles of both countries, that in the eighteenth century the armies of Ava on several occasions besieged and even captured the capital of Manipur, just as the Maharajas of Manipur more than once carried their arms up to the capital of Ava.

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10 – It was thus in 1832, as much as six years after the treaty of Yandaboo that the Government of India first began to contemplate retreating from their declared policy of support of Maharaja Gumbheer Singh, in favour of his more powerful enemy. In spite of their oft repeated promises and declarations to uphold his territorial boundaries. The matter was then fully considered by the Government of India. The undeniable facts of the case were that Manipur conquered the disputed territory during the war; that for about twelve years previously the territory was in possession of Ava; that for about the same period preceding those twelve years it was in the possession of Manipur; and that at more remote periods, extending far lack Into past times, it was

sometimes under the one and sometimes under the other of those powers. The question was whether, at the close of the Burmese war, that territory was to be considered as forming undoubtedly a part of Manipur, or as a part of the dominions of Ava in consequence of its having been so at the commencement of the war. The Governor General remarked on the case that though no satisfactory opinion could be formed on the question, he thought, upon the whole, that Government was warranted in its first decision that the Ningthee should be the boundary between Ava and Manipur. He said:-

But although the consideration already stated, namely, the misinterpretation that the conceit of the Burmese may put upon the concession to their own prejudice, and the more reasonable ground of dissatisfaction that will he give to Gumbheer Sing, might forbid any change, yet, with reference to the anxious desire for Kubo expressed by the Government of Ava, to the humiliation of their pride and to their reduced if not extinguished power, I think it will be both generous and expedient to grant them this gratification. It is true that we give up the best boundary line, and the admission of the Burmese into the valley may tend to much more collision with the Manipuris, but with our superior power a better or worse military boundary is of no consequence whatever, and these boundary disputes if arising can lead to no war.

The history of the nineteenth century on this frontier amply justified the anticipation that the boundary dictated by "generosity and expediency" might result in collisions. Up to the Third Burmese war disputes, raids and attacks were incessant, on both sides of the border, though mainly from the side of the Burmese. In the end, these raids and disputes and uncertainty as to "the worse military boundary" which, in the opinion of the Governor General could "lead to no war," were actually one of the main contributory causes of the Third Burmese war.

And a year later in 1833 the final decision was taken to sacrifice the rights of the Maharaja of Manipur, in order to placate a dangerous foe.

The following were the final orders of Government on the subject, contained in a letter to the Resident at Ava, dated 16th March, 1833:-

"**On your return to Ava you will announce to the king that the Supreme Government still adheres to the opinion that the Ningthee formed the proper boundary between Ava and Manipur, but that, in consideration of His Majesty's feelings I wishes, and in the spirit of amity and good will subsisting between the two countries, the Supreme Government consents to the restoration of the Kubo Valley to Ava and to the establishment of the boundary line at the foot of the Yoma Donng Hills,"**

11 – In the following cold weather the Government of India deputed Major Grant and Captain Pemberton to meet the Burmese boundary Commissioners on the spot and deliver over to them the towns and posts on the Ningthi and in the Kabaw Valley proper, "and fix and point out the line of hills which may be selected as the future boundary between Ava and Manipur." The Burmese Commissioners endeavoured to show that the Yoma Dong Hills were a range further to the west than the range immediately bordering on the Kabaw Valley range further proper. But their prevarications were firmly resisted by the British Commissioners, and a boundary was fixed in the neighbourhood of the foot of the western slopes of the Kabaw Valley and approximating to the present de facto boundary.

An agreement was drawn up and signed on the lank of the Ningthi River, on 9th January, 1834, by the British and Burmese Commissioners. On the 25th January, 1834, an agreement was signed by the British Commissioners, at Langthabal in Manipur, granting to the Raja of Manipur a monthly stipend of five hundred sicca rupees, as compensation for the enforced loss of the territory between the Ningthi River and the present boundary. This stipend is still paid, amounting to Rs. 6270 per annum. The agreement will be found at page 197 of "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads," Vol. XII.

12 – It is a matter of history that Maharaja Gambhir Singh felt very deeply indeed the overriding of his rights and the deprivation of his territory from mere motives of expediency. The situation, as far as he was concerned, has been described by Major-General Sir James Johnstone, in his book, "My Experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills" (1896) He says, "An attempt was made to negotiate with him (Gambhir Singh), at Major Grant said 'It is no use bargaining with Ghumbheer Singh,' and refused to take any part in it.......... When Ghumbeer Singh heard the final decision, he quietly accepted it, saying. 'You gave it me and you can take it away. I accept your decree.' The proposed transfer was very distasteful to many of the inhabitants, including the Sumjok Tsawbwa, but they were not consulted. The Kubo Valley was handed over to the Burmese on the 9th of January, 1834, and on that day Ghumbheer Singh died in Manipur of cholera. Perhaps he was happy in the hour of his death, as he felt the treatment of our Government most severely." But National Chronicle says that he died a gloomy deathof deprivation.

His acceptance of the situation was dictated entirely by his his loyalty to the British Government, who had assisted him to recover his lost territory. But neither he nor descendants ever willingly acquiesced in the cession of their ancestral territory, the right of Manipur to which had been so definitely and conclusively established by the enquiries and investigations of the British Officers on the frontier, and emphatically confirmed by the Governor General of India himself.

13 – It has always been the heartfelt hope and desire of the successors of Maharaja Gambhir Singh, up to the present day, that this ancestral territory, of which their ancestor had been deprived for no reason but to placate a powerful neighbour, defeated in war by the joint arms of the British Government and the State, would eventually be restored to the State. This hope was fostered by the wording of the last paragraph of the Agreement of the 25th January, 1834 which runs:-

"It is to be distinctly understood that should any circumstance hereafter arise by which the portion of territory lately made over to Ava again reverts to Monnipore, the allowance now granted by the British Government will cease from the date of such reversion."

His Highness the Maharaja and the Darbar fully believe this stipulation to amount to an undertaking that the return of the ceded territory would be contemplated, and that the sacrifice so unwillingly made by Maharaja Gumbhir Singh in response to pressure placed upon him in the interests of the preservation of peace upon the frontier, would ultimately be rewarded by the restoration of the territory of which he was arbitrarily deprived.

14 – The reason which actuated its cession to Burma having been removed by the annexation of Upper Burma by the British Government, it might have been expected that the territory, the State's right to which had been so clearly and emphatically recognised, would have been restored in 1886. But for reasons of which the Darbar are not aware, but which can be surmised, the question of restoration could not immediately be undertaken. The delay had tragic consequences, for within five years, the State itself was passing through the darkest period of its history, and the disaster of 1891 removed all possibility for many years of its claiming again its territorial rights. The matter has however never been absent from the minds of the Maharaja and the Darbar, and they have always contemplated raising it at a favourable moment.

15 – It only remains to add that even now there is considerable dispute over the boundary between Manipur and Burma. The State alleges that even the boundary forced upon it in 1834 has not been adhered to.

16 – The State is very gratified to learn that the Chember of Princes are examining the question of ceded territories.

*17 – His Highness and the Darbar fervently and confidently hope that with the pending constitutional changes the time has at last come when the British Government will be prepared to

consider the restoration to Manipur of its old rights and status. The further opportunity afforded by the presence of the States Enquiry Committee have emboldened them to submit this representation for the retrocession to the State of the territory ceded to Burma at the close of the First Burmese war.

IMPHAL,
2nd January, 1947

From Lieutenant - Colonel F. D. RAIKES, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Central Division,

To the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,- No. 325C-IB., dated Camp Monywa, the 23rd May 1896.

IN continuation of the correspondence ending with your endorsement, Political Department No. 718-1 B.-1, dated the 21st April 1896, I have the honour to submit copy of letter, Foreign Department No. 1670-7G., dated the 9th May 1896, and enclosure, as well as joint report and map (in original) of the Commissioners appointed by Government to demarcate the boundary between Burma (the Kubo Valley) and the Manipur State, as defined in the agreement of 1834.

2. The principles set forth in paragraph 2 of your letter No. 983-1B,-3, dated the 28th May 1895, to the Administration of Assam, were carefully impressed on Captain Macnabb, when instructions for demarcation of the Burma-Manipur boundary were conveyed to that officer. It is shown by paragraph 3 of the Boundary Commissioners' Report that these instructions have been adhered to as far as possible. Some modifications had to be made in Pemberton's boundary north of Thap or old Sumjok. The Commissioners observe that this portion of the boundary was rejected by the late Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I., in his report on the Boundary Demarcation Commission of 1882.

3. The only modifications of any importance made in Pemberton's boundary are –

(i) a village site south of the Maglang or Nam-alay river at Zangapopi, formerly the site of a thana maintained by the late Raja and his ancestors, is ceded to Manipur, in consideration of long and uninterrupted occupation;

(ii) the Nattaung or "hill of the nats," which is held in veneration by the inhabitants of Tinzin, who have from time immemorial worshipped their guardian nats in this place, is ceded to Burma.

4. The Commissioners point out that the map accompanying their report cannot be looked upon as an accurate survey of the country traversed, but merely as a guide for identification of sites on which cairns have been erected as a temporary measure, pending construction of permanent boundary marks.

5. I have compared the map with the definition of the boundary attached to the Commissioners' Report, and I am of opinion that the proposed demarcation has been carefully considered and well carried out.

6. In conclusion, I would beg to recommend that the boundary proposed by the Commissioners be accepted by Government, and that the temporary cairns, marked to 39 on the map, be replaced without delay by substantial brick pillars, which can be erected under the direct supervision of focal officials.

From Captain D. J. C. MACNABB, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin,

To the Commissioner of the Central Division,-No. 1670-7G., dated the 9th May 1896.

IN continuation of the correspondence ending with my Revenue Department No. 718-1B., dated the 7th March 1896, I have the honour to report that in accordance with the instructions conveyed under cover of your General Department No. 75-5P., dated the 6th December 1895, I have, in conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Political Agent, Manipur, demarcated the Burma-Manipur boundary from Kongal Thana to the Tinzin river.

The total expenses incurred and paid by me amount to a total of Rs. 1,282-3-0, of which an abstract is annexed. The detailed accounts have been submitted by me direct to the Comptroller.

In addition to these charges half the cost of the Surveyor and Party attached to the Commission, my own travelling expenses and those of my own camp clerk should be chargeable to the Commission. As I am not aware what the cost of the Survey Party is, this can best be arranged in the Comptroller's office by book transfer.

Regarding the erection of regular pillars, I would suggest substantial brick pillars should be erected. Each pillar would cost about Rs. 30, and could be erected by the civil agency of the Township Officer. Brick is better than stones, as when they get old brick is always recognizable, whereas heaps of stones might be natural, or placed there by any one for other purposes. The total cost of erecting such brick pillars should not exceed Rs. 1,200. The cost should be borne equally by Burma and Manipur.

Throughout the demarcation local co0lies were employed from both sides of the frontier and the thugyis from the neighbouring villages were present at the erection of each temporary stone cairn, so there should be no difficulty in finding the cairns of stones erected by us this season.

Abstract of Cost of demarcation of the Burma-Manipur Boundary.

Item.	**Particulars.**	**Amount.**		
		Rs.	**A.**	**P.**
1.	Coolie hire for clearing jungle from 10th March to 10th April 1896 ...	508	12	0
2.	Coolie hire for transport of Escort and Survey Party ...	478	8	0
3.	Extra office expenses necessitated by the Demarcation Commission ...	294	15	0
	TOTAL	1,282	3	

JOINT REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT TO DEMARCATE THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN BURMA (THE KUBO VALLEY) AND THE MANIPUR STATE, AS DEFINED IN THE AGREEMENT OF 1834.

THE Kubo valley was for many years a source of contention between the King of Burma and the Raja of Manipur; as fortune prospered either country so the valley came into its possession. At the commencement of the Burma war of 1824 the valley was in the hands of the Burmese, but was taken possession of during the course of the war by the Raja of Manipur, who was an ally of the British Government. In the treaty of Yandaboo of 1826 no mention was made of the Kubo valley, which, after the war, remained in possession of Manipur, and from that time formed a continual source of contention between the King of Burma and the Raja of Manipur. In 1828 Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton were appointed Commissioners to meet the Burmese authorities and settle the boundary. Evasion and procrastination on the part of the Burmese, however, delayed the meeting of the British and Burmese Commissioners until January 1830, but the final agreement was not signed until 9th January 1834. It is the boundary, as described in this agreement, that we are now directed to demarcate.

2. In accordance with instructions received respectively from the local Governments of Burma and Assam, we met at Kongal Thanna on 11th March 1896.

3. Our general instructions were to adhere, as far as possible, to the definition of the boundary as laid down by Pemberton. This we have been able to do south of Thap or old Sumjok, as Pemberton's map south of that is fairly correct, but north of it his boundary runs due north in a straight line, thereby cutting off the greater part of the northern portion of the Kubo valley This was noted by Colonel Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I., who, consequently, in his Boundary Demarcation Commission of 1882, disregarded this portion of Pemberton's boundary.

4. The maps at our disposal for our guidance in this demarcation are:-

(1) Survey of portion of Manipur by Major Badgley and Mr. M. J. Ogle of 1881-82.

(2) Rough sketch of the boundary of Burma and Manipur of 4th January 1882.

(3) Portion of boundary between Manipur and Thaungdut. December 1892.

(4) Map of the territory of Manipur with part of Kubo valley and Burmese frontier by Captain Pemberton, with only a note of Commissioner's office, Gauhati, 1836, as a guide to the date.

5. This latter is the map which gives the best idea of what Captain Pemberton meant the boundary to be as described by him. From this map it will be seen that Captain Pemberton must have thought the main source of Yu river to be the Maglang or Namalay stream, that it flowed from the hills immediately west of Sumjok or old Thaungdut, and that this point was the extreme end of the Kubo valley. It must have been under this conception that Captain Pemberton drew a straight line due north of this point, imagining what lay beyond to be hills inhabited by wild Nagas. In the old correspondence a special map by Captain Pemberton showing his boundary is referred to, but we have not been able to obtain a copy of it; the original is probably in the Foreign Office. Special application to the Assam Secretariat only resulted in the above-noted map being sent, which, from its apparent date, may, however, be accepted as a guide.

6. The main description of Captain Pemberton's boundary is the foot of the hills to the west of the Kubo valley, and to a resident in the bare cultivated valley of Manipur, where the foot of the hills are as clearly defined as the shores of a lake, this would doubtless appear a precise enough boundary, but it is not so in the Kubo valley, where the forests are so dense as to make it impossible to see the real character of the ground, and where in many places the rise of the hills is so imperceptible that on occasions we found ourselves at a considerable height without

having been aware that we had left the plains. We have therefore found it necessary to erect numerous cairns, between which the boundary is al- ways a straight line, except where a river has been available as a boundary, Commencing work from the north, at the most western of the pillars erected by Colonel Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I... in 1882, we have demarcated the boundary southwards to the Tinzin river, which was fixed as the southern boundary in the Demarcation Commission of 1894 and therefore accepted as such by us. We had expected that the Survey of India maps, Sheets 15 and 16 of the North-eastern frontier, would have enabled us to fix the demarcation pillars, but they were not found to be in sufficient detail for this purpose, and a supplementary survey of the line demarcated had to be undertaken, to do which we had only the services of one native surveyor.

Commencing the demarcation at Kongal Thanna on March 11th, our actual work on the ground was completed at Tammu on April 9th, but all the necessary papers, including Captain Pemberton's map of 1836, were not received by us until April 11th at Palel, on our way in to Manipur.

The boundary as demarcated by us follows as closely as possible Captain Pemberton's boundary. In only two cases has it been modified, south of the Maglang or Namalay river at Zangapopi, where the present Manipur village, which is built on the site of the thana maintained by the late Raja and his ancestors, is ceded to Manipur in consideration of their long and uninterrupted occupation of the same, and the Nattaung Hill, which is ceded to Burma on religious grounds, as the inhabitants of Tinzin have from time immemorial worshipped their guardian gods there.

The map which is submitted with this report in illustration of the boundary demarcated cannot be regarded as an accurate survey of all the foot of the hills, but it is hoped that it is sufficiently accurate to permit of the sites of the temporary cairns erected by us being recognized without difficulty. The boundary as now demarcated is the best we could select under the

description of it as laid down by Captain Pemberton, and it has throughout been strictly kept in view that we have not been instructed to select a new boundary but to demarcate the one as laid down in the agreement of 1834.

DEFINITION OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN BURMA (THE KUBO VALLEY) AND THE MANIPUR STATE AS AGREED UPON BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION OF 1896.

COMMENCING on the right bank of the Numia river from the more westerly pillar fixed by the demarcation of 1882 and a few hundred yards south of the Kongal thanna village where the salt-well is situated, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 1 on the Tuilut stream; thence south to pillar No. 2 at the foot of the hills close to the Aukongtui stream; thence in a south-easterly direction for 1 ¼ miles to pillar No. 3 erected at the foot of the hills; thence in a southerly direction to pillar No. 4 placed on a hill called Angkunung or Hmantoung; thence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 5 situated on the westerly neck of the hill called Sokooching or Tawlaw and at the foot of which the Numia river flows; thence in the same direction to pillar No. 6, which is placed on a small hill called Choroching jutting out from the main range into the valley; thence also in the same direction to pillar No. 7 situated on the left bank of Maglang or Namalay river near where it debouches into the plains. Pillar No. 8 is placed on the opposite bank of the river; thence the boundary runs in the same direction to pillar No. 9 erected on a small hill; thence in a westerly direction to pillar No. 10 erected on the left bank of the Taret or Nam-ta-leik river, at the point where it leaves the hills; thence south to pillar No. 11 situated on a small hill about a ½ mile to the north-east of the village of Yangapokpi, which now occupies the site of the old Manipuri thanna of the same name; thence in the same direction to pillar No. 12 placed on the left bank of the Tuiyang or Namtisan stream a short distance below the same village;

thence in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 13 erected at the foot of the Nwaysaing hill about ½ of a mile south of the Tuiyang or Namtisan stream; and thence south-west to pillar No. 14 erected on the slope of the hill a little west of the Lan-madaw or royal road and a little north of the point where the foot-path to the Naga village of Lamlong joins it; thence following the same direction to pillar No. 15 on the left bank of the Waksu or Whetsu stream, where the road to the Naga village of Lamlong crosses it; thence in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 16 erected on the right bank of the same stream and close to where the royal road crosses it; thence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 17 situated on a hill 1 ¼ miles to the north-east of the village of Kondong or Kuntoung and near where the royal road crosses the same spur lower down; thence in a westerly direction to pillar No. 18 placed on the right bank of the Namjet or Nam-ma-ling stream, which is the river ilowing past Kondong or Kuntoung village and about 120 yards above its junction with the Anjumpha stream This pillar is on the side of the road leading to the Naga village of Koatha or Kwata and at the point where it crosses the aforesaid stream; thence south to pillar No. 19 erected on a hill with a very rocky surface to the south-east of Laiching peak and about ½ mile from the royal road at a point a few hundred yards south of the place where it crosses, the Kway-payin-pok stream; thence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 20, which is placed on the right bank of the Laiching or Nampalaw stream a short distance below the village of More and at the point where a foot-path to the said village crosses it; thence in the same straight line to pillar No. 21 situated on the main road between More thanna and Tammu; thence to pilar No. 22 erected on the left bank of the Lokchao or Chounggyi river, where it debouches from the hills. Then the boundary follows the stream to pillar No. 23 placed high up on its right bank and about a mile up stream from pillar No. 22; thence almost due south to pillar No. 24 placed at the junction of the Mong Mong or Choung-nyi-noung and Palè-sikang or Pya-thay-kyouk streams; thence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 25 erected on the neck of

the hill which forms the southern source of the Pale-Sikang or Pya-thay-kyouk and the northern source of Tuinam or Nampaloung streams and on the side of the road leading to the abandoned thanna of Hmankin; thence south to pillar No 26 placed on the side of the road leading from the Shan village of Pantha to the Naga village of Changtheng or Chinywa and about 2 miles west of Pantha; thence in the same direction to pillar No. 27 erected on the side of another road leading to the Changtheng or Chinywa Naga village and on the left bank of a small stream called Tabasay. This road is also used by the inhabitants of the Shan village of Kamaik to bring minor forest produce from the hills; thence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 28 placed on the left bank of the Tuiyong or Na-ay-young stream, where it leaves the hills; thence up the stream for a distance of 1 mile to pillar No. 29 situated on the same bank; thence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 30; thence in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 31, which is in the same straight line as the boundary pillars Nos. 27 and 28: thence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 32 placed on the right bank of the Tuirim or Na-in-ka stream at the point where the road to the Naga village of Kengyoi or Chinywa crosses it; thence in the same direction to pillar No. 33 situated on the left bank of the Tuiwang or Sunlay river and at the point where it enters the hills; thence due south to pillar No. 34 erected on the left bank of the Auktaung stream at the point where it leaves the hills on the said bank; thence up the stream to pillar No. 35 placed on the right bank and about 200 yards above where a disused aqueduct for taking water to the fields of the Auktaung village is connected with it; thence in a southerly direction to pillar No. 36 erected at the junction of the two roads used by the inhabitants of Maloo and Tinzin villages to bring minor forest produce from the hills and at a point a short distance south of where the said road crosses the Sek kay stream; thence in the same direction to pillar No. 37 situated at the foot of the Nat-toung hill on a stream which rises from its north face; thence the boundary runs up the stream to its source where pillar No. 38 is erected; thence the boundary follows the stream which

flows from the south face of the abovementioned hill to its junction with an aqueduct for taking water to the rice-fields of Tinzin village; thence up the aqueduct to its connection with the Tuisa or Tinzin river, which river forms the boundary between Manipur and the Chin Hills as demarcated by the Com- mission of 1894.

N.B.-The boundary between pillars, unless specially noted, runs in a straight line from pillar to pillar.

MANIPUR:
The 16th April 1896.

H. MAXWELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
Political Agent and Superintendent of State,
Commissioner.

J. C. D. MACNABB, CAPTAIN,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.
Commissioner.

Manipur: The 16th April, 1896
G. B. C. P. O.-No. 3554. B. S., 6-6-96-120.

NO. 2-T-1417G.A., DATED CAMP TAMENGLONG, THE $^{15}/_{16}$ TH NOVEMBER 1924.

From - J. C. HIGGINS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent in Manipur,
To - The Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam.

2. The boundary in the Kabaw Valley was originally laid down and demarcated in 1833-34 by Major Grant and Captain Pemberton. These two officers, accompanied by a inister of the Maharaja of Manipur, met two Commissioners of the King of Ava (Burma), and an agreement was signed on the 9th January

1884, in which, in accordance with instructions previously received from the Government of India, it was laid down that the boundary should be "the eastern foot of the chain of mountains which rise immediately from the western side of the plain of the Kubo Valley."

3. From 1834 on, frequent raids led to incessant boundary disputes, both in the Kabaw Valley and in the hills immediately to the north of it. Proposals to modify the boundary laid down in 1834, emanating both from Political Agent in Manipur and from the Burmese Government and subsequently British officials in Upper Burma, were rejected, the Government of India ordering that "if Pemberton's line can be identified, it must be maintained as the boundary." At the same time, when Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent in Manipur, was deputed to demarcate the boundary in the hills north of the Kabaw Valley in 1881-82, he found that "Pemberton's line," as marked on the map, was inconsistent with the description of the boundary, as given in the Agreement signed with the Burmese Commissioners, in that it cut off from Burma and handed over to Manipur a large portion of the north end of the Kabaw Valley. He accordingly laid the boundary round the northern end of the Kabaw Valley, in the valleys of the Tenaing (Taloyn) and Namya (Nummea) rivers and as far south as Yangoupokpi, returning that portion of the Kabaw Valley which lay between "Pemberton's line" and the foot of the hills to the Burmese Government. This action had the approval of the Government of India.

4. In 1895, owing to further periodical raids and border incidents, the Political Agent in Manipur, Colonel Maxwell, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin district, Captain MacNabb, were appointed Boundary Commissioners, to demarcate the Kabaw Valley boundary, with instructions to adhere, as far as possible, to the definition laid down by Pemberton. They accordingly met in the Kabaw Valley in 1896 and agreed on a boundary, which they reported to be in accordance with the definition stated in the agreement made between Grant and Pemberton and the Burmese Commissioners,

and to follow "Pemberton's 'line," as modified by Colonel Johnstone. They made two slight modifications, one near Yangoupokpi and the other near Tinzin, and their boundary was approved by the Government of India It was temporarily demarcated on the spot by stone cairns, 39 masonry pillars being subsequently erected by the Government of Burma.

5. In 1911, the Manipur State granted the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation a lease to work teak on the eastern slopes of the Marring Hills above the Kabaw Valley. The Corporation's representatives reported that the boundary was difficult to trace, as they were unable to find some of the pillars, and the distance between pillars in places was considerable. It was decided, therefore, that the Political Agent in Manipur, Colonel Shakespear, should meet the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin, Mr. Fowler, for the purpose of demarcating the boundary, with new pillars, if necessary, and by blazing and clearing a line from pillar to pillar. A Manipur State amin was sent in 1911-12 to trace the boundary line provisionally, and in January 1913 Colonel Shakespear, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Clifford of the Burma Forest Department, and Mr. Nisbet of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation met at Tinzin end cleared and blazed the boundary from Tinzin to the headwaters of the Tenaing river at the northern extremity of the Kabaw Valley. The party was accompanied by the State amin, who had traced the line in the previous cold weather, and by a Surveyor specially deputed from the Survey of India. A report of the work carried out will be found in Colonel Shakespear's tour diary for January to March 1913. The sites of the 39 pillars were marked with wooden posts, which were replaced in the following year by numbered stone prisms, set in high mounds of earth. For the greater part of its length the boundary was traced by a cleared line ten feet wide, the trees therein being blazed and marked with the Burma Forest Department hammer.

6. I will deal in order with the principal points raised in the Director's letter.

7. Paragraph 6.-The pillar on the Namya (Numia) river is presumably Colonel Johnstone's first pillar of 1881-82. But I cannot say what the pillar marked" No. 1" in Burmese characters can be. The pillars erected by the Burma Government after the 1896 demarcation were masonry. They are mostly in a very dilapidated state and Colonel Shakespear notes in his tour diary that they bore no number. The pillars erected by the State Engineer of the Manipur State, after the 1918 demarcation, consisted of triangular stone prisms, bearing the number "B.P.-1", etc., in English characters. The "Burma-Manipur Boundary Coinmission, Season 1913" map, which bears the signature of Major E. T. Rich, Officer in charge of No. 10 Party, shows boundary pillars Nos. 1 and 2 apparently in the same position in which they are marked in the 1896 Boundary Commission map, signed by Colonel Maxwell and Captain MacNabb. The 1913 map, however, shows a pillar without a number, between Colonel Johnstone's pillar and No. 1 pillar, though Colonel Shakespear's tour diary, which is the only report I can find dealing with the work of the Commission, makes no mention of such a pillar. The Survey Party's failure to find one of these pillars, in addition to their failure to find pillars Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 22, 29 and 30, appears to show that their search was not very thorough. For the 1913 Commission found all the 1896 pillars and most of the cairns, while in addition new pillars were erected in 1914 as a result of the 1913 demarcation. There should have been no difficulty in tracing one at least of these three sets of boundary marks at most sites, if not all. In the majority of cases when a pillar was found, the Director's letter does not make it clear which Commission's pillar it was, though the references appear to be generally to the pillars of the 1913 Commission.

8. Paragraphe 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 21, 24-The 1913 map shows the boundary as following straight lines from pillar to pillar in every case, except where specially noted in the definition laid down by the 1896 Commission. That the 1913 line, where cleared and blazed, was cleared straight, with one or two short and unimportant exceptions, is evident from Colonel Shakespear's

report. The work was carried out by the 1913 Commission, as it proceeded up the valley, under Mr. Clifford's supervision, who gave it as his opinion that to hammer marks would be easily traceable for 20 years, The line was again partially cleared in the following year, when the pillars were erected, and was inspected by Mr. Mackenzie of the Barma Forest Department in the spring of 1915, who reported that it was fairly easy to find. The Manipur State contributed half the cost of clearing the boundary again in 1916-17, through the agency of the Burma Forest Department The work was presumably done, though my file shows no report to that effect. Colonel Shakespear's diary shows that the 1913 Commission did not clear the line between pillars 4 and 5, 7 and 8, 12 and 19, as the country was difficult and contained no teak. He also reports the following slight diversions in clearing the line :-

(a) Between pillars 10 and 11 the Surveyor's line was not quite straight but was not corrected, as the deviation was not very great and there was no teak in the neighbourhood of the error.

(b) Between pillars 25 and 26 the Surveyor's lice" came out 227 yards west of the pillar (No. 26)." As the country was extremely difficult, contained no teak, and did not appear likely to hold valuable minerals, the Surveyor was allowed to run a line from pillar 26 to the Pantha stream, to join his line there."

(c) Between pillars 26 and 27, the Surveyor, who was suffering from fever, deliberately altered the direction of his line, to connect with pillar No. 27. As the original line produced fell within 100 yards or so of the pillar," the line was not relaid, being considered "near enough for all practical purposes." The above omissions and slight errors, however, would not account for the Survey Party finding the boundary persistently following the curve at the foot of the hills, as reported. If it does so, it can only be presumed that the Burma Forest Officer who carried out the reclearing in 1916-17 departed from the original blazed line.

9. Paragraph 19. -The maps of 1896 and 1913 both show the boundary as following straight lines between pillars 12, 13 and 14. The mistake here is probably due to the fact that the Survey Party, which admittedly could not find pillar No. 13, followed an inaccurate line pointed out by the local guides.

10. Paragraph's 22 and 23.- Pillars Nos. 22 and 23 are marked in the maps of both 1896 and 1913 on the left and right banks respectively of the Lokchao river, their position being approximately the same in both maps. The accuracy of the Survey Party's report in this case is contradicted by the report of Mr. Mackenzie, referred to above, who, after inspecting pillars 19 to 39 on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner a year after their erection, stated that he considered them all to be in the correct position. He could scarcely have failed to notice the mistake, if pillar No. 22 had been placed in the true position of pillar No. 23.

11. Paragraph 31.-1he Survey Party's report that pillar No. 31 was wrong according to the 1896 map is correct. Colonel Shakespear reported that" the Commission's map is seriously wrong here. The distance between these pillars (28 and 31) by the map is only mile, whereas it is really over a mile." But the 1896 map does net pretend to absolute accuracy, and Colonel Shakespear reports that "of the 39 pillars erected in 1896, 10 were found to be 10 chains or more out of the position shown on the map, 3 being mile out."

12. Paragraphs 27 and 26.-Colonel Shakespear reported that pillar No. 33 was not in the position marked in the 1896 map.

13. The position, therefore, is that the boundary, as fixed by the 1834 Agreement and confirmed by the Government of India on all subsequent occasions when disputes arose, should follow the foot of the Marring Hills, on the west of the Kabaw Valley. The 1896 Commission claimed to have adhered as closely as possible to the "definition as laid down by Captain Pemberton," with three modifications, namely:-

(a) The correction of the discrepancy between the definition in the Agreement and Pemberton's line" on his map in the north of the Valley, which had been made by Colonel Johnstone.

(b) The cession to Manipur of the Manipuri village of Yangoupokpi, on the Namtisen stream above Mentha or Mungsa, where the State formerly maintained a thans, in consideration of the Manipuris" long and uninterrupted occupation of the same."

(e) The cession to Burma of the Nattaung hill, south-west of Tinzin," on religious grounds."

The 1913 Commission, not strictly speaking a Boundary Commission at all, aimed at demarcating the 1896 boundary with new pillars and a blazed line, contenting themselves with pointing out that the 1896 definition and demarcation was very far from following the 1834 definition and the orders of Government, and that the disadvantage was very markedly on the side of the Manipur State.

14. The maps, without exception, appear to be inaccurate, as noted below:-

(a) "Pemberton's line," as shown in the map prepared by Major Badgley of the Topographical Survey in 1882 (I have no copy of Pemberton's own map), diverges very considerably from the definition in the 1834 Agreement, and was corrected in the north of the valley by Colonel Johnstone.

(b) The 1896 map was admitted to be inaccurate by the Commissioners themselves. They say "the map... cannot the regarded as an accurate survey of all the foot of the hills, but it is hoped that it is sufficiently accurate to permit of the sites of the temporary cairns erected by us being recognised without difficulty". As the 1913 Commission found No 6 pillar of 1896 half a mile away from the corresponding cairn, it is clear that this map is an even less accurate record of the pillars than it is of the cairns.

(c) The 1913 map was prepared by a Surveyor of the Survey of India, but as he was working under difficulties and against time, and received no professional supervision by a responsible

officer, it cannot be regarded as unimpeachable. It is, however, probably a fairly accurate record of the sites selected by the 1913 Commission for the new pillars. At the same time, it must be remembered that the pillars were erected a year later by the State amin who accompanied the commission, and though the work was inspected both by the State Engineer and Mr. Mackenzie, it is unlikely that they did more than check the approximate sites of the pillars, and it is quite possible that the latter were not erected in the exact sites chosen by the commission, just as those of the 1896 Commission were not.

(d) The Survey Party's map forwarded with your memorandum is admittedly inaccurate, in that the Party accepted the boundary as pointed out by local guides in the many places in which it failed to find pillars.

15. There seem to be two alternatives open, namely, (1) to relay the boundary completely, more in accordance with the Agreement of 1834 and the orders of the Government of India, and to revise the description of the boundary drawn up by the Commission of 1896, or, (2) to adhere to the 1896 boundary and description.

16. From the point of view of abstract justice, there is much to be said for the relaying of the boundary. The 1913 Commission made it abundantly clear that the 1896 Commission had, presumably for reasons of expedition and convenience, placed their pillars in such a manner as to cut off considerable portions of the lower slopes of the hills from Manipur, in contravention of the Agreement of 1854. Thus :

(a) Between pillars 35 and 36, Colonel Shakespear reports that the line "cut-off a considerable area of hills, which, according to 'Pemberton's line', should have been in Burma. Both the pillars are at the heads of re-entrants, and the line goes straight from one to the other." "Burma" here is a very obvious lapsus calami for "Manipur."

(b) Pillar 26, Colonel Shakespear reports, is "about 14 miles from the foot of bills, and at a considerable elevation. Though

the ascent is very gradual, I could see no reason for choosing that particular point for the pillar."

(c) Pillar 25, according to Colonel Shakespear," is over a mile from the foot of the hills, and on a saddle a considerable height above the plain".

(d) Between pillars 18 and 19, the line crosses the foothills high above the plain throughout. Colonel Shakespear says "the Commission certainly had curious ideas as to the foot of the hills, for pillar 19 is perched on the top of a rocky hill, several hundred feet above the plain, and there is no excuse for this, as the hills here rise very abruptly from the plain, so that there is no difficulty in fixing where the real foot is...... the line goes through most difficult country, crossing ravine after ravine, an I climbing to the top of hills, only to descend the other side". He mentions that the altitude of pillar 19 is 600 feet above the plain.

(e) Pillars 4, 5 and 6 are, Colonel Shakespear reports, about 700, 600 and 300 feet respectively above the plain.

The Manipur State has already suffered considerably from the arbitrary action of the 1896 Commission. Colonel Shakespear points out that the teak-bearing country is along the foot of the hills, and that "by withdrawing the line up the hills to the west, the Commission have deprived Manipur of the greater part of the teak". But while justice calls for the line to be relaid, it must be borne in mind that the demarcation of a line closely adhering to the definition of the 1834 Agreement would entail an excessively large number of boundary pillars, owing to the numerous re-entrants at the foot of the hills. Moreover, relaying of the boundary would occupy several responsible officers for probably not less than three or four months, and the total expense would be very considerable.

17. If it is decided not to relay the boundary, I would suggest that the line shown in the map of the 1913 Commission should be accepted as the boundary, the definition remaining as at present. The line should, if possible, be drawn in on the Survey maps to be published shortly. As I have remarked above, it is

probably the most accurate representation of the boundary as defined by the 1898 Commission, and the pillars, if missing, should be and I think, could easily be re-erected. But the work of re-erection ought to be carried out with the assistance of a professional Surveyor of the Survey of India, and chocked by a responsible officer of that department, in order to avoid trouble of this kind in future. There should be no difficulty in sparing the services of officers to ensure the accuracy of what is not only an inter-provincial boundary, but also the boundary between British India and a Native State. 18. The map forwarded with your memorandum under reference is returned herewith. 19. I regret the slight delay in replying but there has been some difficulty in collecting the old files and considerable labour entailed in perusing them.

NO. 124SG.A., DATED IMPHAL, THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1926.

From - J. C. HIGGIN, Eq, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent in Manipur,

To- The Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam.

SUBJECT:-KABAW VALLEY BOUNDARY.

2. The history of this portion of the State boundary has been reviewed briefly in paragraphs 2 to 5 of my letter No. 2-T/1417G., dated the 13th November 1924. A full description will be found at pages 175 to 211 of the History of the Relations of the Government with the hill tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal," by Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

3. The Government of India has always insisted that the boundary should follow the definition stated in the "Agreement regarding the Kubo Valley, 1834," which was signed by the British Commissioners of the Government of India in the presence of the Commissioners of the King of Ava (Barma) at Sunuyachil Ghat on the 9th January 1834 This definition will be found at pages 39 and 40 of "Aitchson's Treaties" (Fourth Edition), and

runs as follows:- “The eastern foot of the chain of mountains, which rise immediately from the western side of the plain of the Kubo Valley”,

4. After the signing of this agreement, the boundary line appears to have been partially demarcated in 1834 by the British Commissioners, Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, and was shown in old maps of the Kabaw Valley by a line subsequently known as “Pemberton’s line,” I have no information whether this line was actually demarcated on the ground or merely marked on a map. No copy of the old naps is available in my office, the records of which were entirely destroyed in 1891. The boundary Commission of 1881-82, in paragraph 23 of its report, expresses the opinion that the tract in the north of the valley was never visited by the Commissioners, who settled the boundary of 1834, and... that the line, as depicted in the old map and commonly called Pemberton’s line,’ was never drawn by that officer or sanctioned by him”. The first presumption may be true, but against the second is the fact that the Boundary Commissioners of 1896, in paragraph 4 of their report refer to a “map of the territory of Manipur, with part of the Kubo Valley and Burmes: Frontier” by Captain Pemberton to which they had access. However, from maps prepared by officers of the Survey of India attached to the 1881-82 Commission, and from paragraph 3 of the report of 1896 Commission, it appears that the” Pemberton line” conformed approximately, to the definition in the agreement, as far as north as latitude 24° 30'. From there, crossing the Yu river between the northern of the two Nepali khutis” and Chaungkan (Sheet 83L./N.W. F6), it ran in a direction approximately E. N. E. to a point just south of the stream rising on the southern slopes of peak 2215 on the Augouching range of hills (Sheet 83L N.E; B6). Thence it turned due north and ran in a straight line through Thana (Sheet 83L/N. E.,A5), to the foot of the hills east of Kongal Thana (Sheet 83 L/N.E., A4.

5. The Boundary Commission of 1881-82, consisting of the Political Agent in Manipur, Colonel Johnstone, as Commissioner, assisted by Mr. Phayre of the Burma Commission, was appointed

by the Government of India to demarcate the boundary in the mountainous country immediately to the north of the Kabaw Valley which was loosely defined in the agreement of 1834. It was, therefore, not directly concerned with the boundary in the Kabaw Valley itself. But it was necessary for the Commission to fix on a starting point in the Kabaw Valley. For this purpose. Colonel Johnstone rejected the" Pemberton's line" of the map, on the ground that it included in Manipur a large portion of the plain of the Kabaw Valley, in violation of the written terms of the agreement He accordingly assumed the true boundary to follow the foot of the eastern slope of the Mulain (Marring) hills, conformably to the definition in the agreement, and fixed as his starting point two pillars on opposite banks of the Namya river, where it debouches from the hills a few hundred yards south of Kongal Thana. From there he laid his line eastwards along the foot of the hills to the Taleyn (Tinning) river, and up to the Tinaing valley northwards into the hills, not concerning himself with the boundary south of Kongal Thana.

6. Owing to raids and disputes a Boundary Commission was again appointed by the Government of India in 1896, consisting of the Political Agent in Manipur Colonel Maxwell, and Captain Macnabb of the Burma Commission, to demarcate the boundary in the Kabaw Valley itself, from Kongal thana to the Tinzin river, with instructions to adhere as far as possible to the definition of the boundary as laid down by Pemberton". This they subsequently reported that they had done, with modifications at Nattaung, near Tinsia, and at Yangoupokpi, rejecting the Pemberton's line" of the old maps north of Thap or old Sumjok, and laying the line along the foot of the hills, in accordance with the wording of the agreement.

7. The line laid down by the 1896 Commission was demarcated at the time by stone cairns and masonry pillars. It is not clear from the report of the Commission whether any of the pillars coincide with the pillars, if any, laid by Pemberton, or to what extent the 1896 line differs from "Pemberton's line" south of Thap. The 1896 line remains the de facto boundary to the

present day. In 1913-14 it was cleared, surveyey and demarcated with stone prisms, without any alteration, by the Political Agent in Manipur, Colonel Shakespear, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin, Mr. Fowler. The stone prisms were place on mounds built on the actual sites of the masonry pillars of 1896, which had become damaged, and were, in some Cases difficult to trace.

8. Until recently, the boundary line laid down by the 1896 Commission was not questioned, and the claim of the Commission to have adhered to the definition of the agreement of 1834 was assumed to be correct. For eleven years after the Commission, the Manipur State was administered by the Political Agent, in his capacity as Superintendent of the State on behalf of the minor Raja. After His Highness the Maharaja came of age in 1907 and took over the administration of the State, no Manipuri official of any standing ever had occasion to visit the dense forests at the foot of the bills, inhabited on the Manipur side over a distance of upwards of sixty miles in an airline by only four small hamlets of wild hillmen, with one small Manipuri village. The fact that the line departed very materially from the definition in the agreement of 1831 came to my notion, when, as President of the Manipur State Darbar, I toured along this boundary in 1914 and 1916, in connection with the lease granted to the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation for the extraction of teak from the Manipur foothills. But I took no steps to bring the matter forward, being aware that the Political Agent had come to the same conclusion in 1913, when demarcating the 1896 line, and assuming, from his inaction, that the line was regarded as "res judicata". In his tour diary for January-February, 1913, Colonel Shakespear commented strongly on the unfair treatment accorded to the Manipur State by the Commission of 1896, and noted his intention to consider the advisability of reopening the question of the boundary, but I cannot find that he took any steps to do so.

9. During the past three cold weathers, His Highness the Maharaja has periodically visited the Kabaw Valley and the

Manipur foothills abutting thereon, in connection with kheddah operations. In the course of his tours in the foothills, His Highness has personally noticed the discrepancy between the actual line and the boundary as defined in the agreement of 1834. He has on several occasions expressed his dissatisfaction with the existing boundary, and complained of the fact that it cut off and included in Burma considerable areas of teak forest, which should rightly belong to his State. He also complains that his kheddah operations have been appreciably hampered by the withdrawal of the boundary up the lower slopes of the foothills, and by the exclusion from the State of the re-entrants of many streams flowing out of the Manipur hills In February 1925 His Highness requested me to represent his complaint to Government, which I did. He also intimated what he wished me to visit the boundary with him. Accordingly, in your letter No. 298/93. A.P., dated the 24th February, 1925, to the address of the Director, Eastern Circle, Survey of India, you stated that the Government had decided that the demarcation of the boundary in the new survey sheets should be provisional, until after it had been inspected by His Highness, in company with me and his formal complaint received. Last spring I visited portions of the boundary with His Highness the Maharaja, and I will describe it briefly nothing the principal points at which His Highness claims that the line has been laid to the disadvantage of the Manipur State, and adducing corroborative evidence from the report of the 1836 Commission, from Colonel Shakespear's tour diary, above referred to and from my own personal knowledge.

10. (Sheet 83 L/NE, A4) - Commencing from Kongal Thana, at the extreme north end of the Kabaw Valley, where the Namya river debouches into the plains, no objection can be taken to the pillars erected on the banks of the river by the 1881-82 Commission. A claim to Kongal Thana or Humsing village raised by the Sawbwa of Thaungdut in 1892, with a view to gaining possession of the salt-well situated in the village, was overruled by the Government of Burma. From the piliar on the right bank of the Namya river, the boundary follows a straight line to:-

Pillar No. 1 of the 1896 Boundary Commission, on the Tuilut stream. The survey map marks this pillar just above the 800 feet contour line, the junction of the Namya and Tinsing rivers in the plain at approximately the same latitude being at the 730 feet level. This pillar is, presumably unobjectionable. I have no personal knowledge of it, and Colonel Shakespear does not refer to it in his diary.

Pillar No. 2 is near the foot of the bills, close to the Ankongtui stream. It is marked in the survey map above the 900 feet contour.

Pillar No. 3 is approximately at the foot of the hills, just above the 800 feet contour.

Pillar No. 4 is, according to the Commissioners' report," on a hill called Angkunung or Hmantoung". As Colonel Shakespear points out, and as is clear from the survey map, it is placed at a height of 1213 feet, on a low peak of the spur running out from the main range into the valley south of Zedi. The greater part of this spur is, in consequence, wrongly included in Burma.

Pillar No. 5 is at a height of 1085 feet, clearly at a very considerable distance from the foot of the hills. The Namya river which, at this point, flows along the foot of the hills is on the 666 feet level some distance north of this pillar. Referring to pillars No 4 and No. 5, Colonel Shakespear says:-

"It is curious that the Commissioners could not find a line conforming more closely to Pemberton's description...... The teak-bearing land lies all along the foot of the hills, and, by drawing the line up the hills to the west, the Commissioners have deprived Manipur of the greater part of the teak." The survey map clearly shows hero that a large area of the foothills has been included in Burma.

Pillar No. 6 (Sheet 83 L/N.W, P6), according to the Commissioners, report, is on a small bill called Choroching". Colonel Shakespear refers to this pillar as being at a height of 796 feet. But Survey map shows it above the 1000 feet contour. The line from pillar No. 5 to pillar No. 6 excludes the foothills from Manipur, as the survey map shows.

Pillars No. 7 and No. 8 are on the Maklang river, a little above where it leaves the hills. The line from pillar No 6 to pillar No. 7 again deprives Manipur of the foothills, and pillars No. 7 and No. 8 might, with advantage, have been placed slightly lower down the stream.

Pillar No. 9 (Sheet 83 L.S.W, F1) is, according to the Commissioners, on a small hill. The line from pillar No. 8 to pillar No. 9, especially in its northern portion, crosses the lower spurs of the foothills, but is not so disadvantageous to Manipur as the boundary from pillar No 3 to pillar No. 7.

Pillar No. 10 (Sheet 83 LS. WE., E1.) is on a low hill on the left bank of the Taret (Nantalet) river. The line from pillar No. 9 to pillar No. 10 cuts off a considerable spur of the foothills.

Pillar No. 11, as Colonel Maxwell notes in his tour diary," is on a hill north of Yangou pokpi". The hill is not a high ore, but is more in the nature of a flat spur, jutting out into the plain. The line from pillar No. 10 to pillar No. 11, as the survey map shows, passes above the 1000 feet contour, 400 feet above the level of the valley at this point.

Pillar No. 12 is on the left bank of the Tuiyang (Namtisen) river, which flows below the Manipuri village of Yangoupokpi Thana, and is situated a very short distance below the village.

Pillar No. 13 is approximately at the foot of the Nwaysaing Hill, west of the large Shan village of Mangsa (Mintha). The position of pillars No. 12 and No. 13 is unobjectionable. But the line from pillar No. 11 to pillar No. 12 cuts off from Manipur a portion of the plateau mentioned above, on which pillar No. 11 is situated. The line from pillar No. 12 to pillar No. 13 again passes above the 1000 feet contour, 400 feet above the level of the valley, a low hill north of the Tuiyang being also entirely included in Burma. Moreover, though the 1896 Commission made a great point of including in the Manipur State the low spur on which Yangoupokpi is situated, in exchange for including in Burma the hill known as Nattaung, on the ground that Yangoupokpi was the site of an old thana of the Manipur State

and Nattaung an object of veneration to the villagers of Tiuzin, it entirely neglected to include in Manipur with Yangonpokpi more than a negligible area of land which had been or could be cultivated. The villagers of Yangoupokpi consequently eke out a proverty-stricken existence by means of trade (and possibly smuggling), as the Shawbwa of Thaungdut and his officials refuse them permission to cultivate land on the Burma side of the border, unless they agree either to transfer their residence and allegiance from Manipur to Thaunglut, or to pay land revenue at the extortionate rate of half the produce of the land.

Pillar No. 14 (Sheet 83 L/3 W., E1) is approximately at the foot of the hills, and the line to it from pillar No. 13 is quite unobjectionable, Pillar No. 15 is on the Waksu (Wetyu) stream. It is approximately on the 900 feet contour, and a considerable distance from the foot of the hills. The line from pillar No. 14 to pillar No. 15 cuts off an area of foothills, including teak forest.

Pillar No. 16 is, in itself, well placed on the bank of the Waksu stream. But owing to the unsatisfactory position of pillar No. 15, the line from that pillar to pillar No. 18 excludes from the Manipur State certain foothills bearing teak.

Pillar No. 17 is, as the Commissioners, report" situated on a hill", a low peak of a spur running out from the main range, at an altitude of approximately 1000 feet, some 400 feet above the level of the plain. The line to this pillar from pillar No. 16 excludes several spurs of the foothills from Manipur.

Pillar No. 18 (Sheet 83 L/8, W., D3) is situated at an altitude of about 800 feet. The line from pillar No. 17 again cuts off several spurs from Manipur.

Pillar No. 19 is, as the Commissioners' report," erected on a hill", at an altitude of about 900 feet. Colonel Shakespear says of it:-

"The Commission certainly had curious ideas as to the foot of the hills, for pillar 19 is perched on the top of a rocky hill, several hundred feet above the plain and there is no excuse for

this, as the hills here rise very abruptly from the plain, so that their is no difficulty in fixing where the real foot is. The hills here are rocky and it seems possible that minerals might be found, in which case Manipur would have a very real grievance."

The line from pillar No. 18 to this pillar crosses a considerable number of high spurs. Colonel Shakespear remarks of this portion of the boundary:-

"The line goes through most difficult country crossing ravine after ravine, and climbing to the top of hills, only to descend the other side........The unfairness of the line from pillar 18 to pillar 19 is very clearly seen from pillar 17."

Pillar No. 20 is on the bank of the Laiching (Nampalaw) stream, at a little distance from the plain. The line from pillar No. 19 cuts off several spurs from Laiching Hill, touching the 1000 feet contour in three places.

Pillar No. 21 (Sheet 83 L./S.M.,D4) by the side of the Manipur-Tamu bridle path, is also situated on a spur of the foothills, about the 800 feet contour.

Pillar No. 22 is on the left bank of the Lokchao (Chaunggyi) river, approximately where it leaves the hills, at a level of between 600 and 700 feet. But the line from pillar No. 21 to pillar No. 22 outs off a spur, passing over a hill upwards of 900 feet.

Pillar No. 23 is on the right bank of the Lokehao, about a mile above pillar No. 22. It is not clear why this pillar was placed up the Lokchao valley, in the foothills, at an altitude of approximately 800 feet, instead of opposite pillar No. 22. The Manipur State has thereby lost a considerable area of teak-bearing hills on the right bank of the Lokchao. The level of the valley at Tamu, a short distance below pillar No. 22, is 582 feet.

Pillar No. 24, at the junction of the Mongmong (Chaungngynaung) and Palesikang (Pyathekhyauk) treams, is at the foot of the bills. But owing to pillar No. 23 having been placed so far up the Lokchao valley, the line from it to pillar No. 24 cuts off a large stretch of foothills.

Pillar No. 25 (Sheet 83L/8. W., D5.) lies, according to the report of the Commissioners, “on the neck of a hill,” near the Tuinang (Nampalsung) stream. Colonel Shakespear remarks:-

Pillar 25 is over a mile from the foot of the hills, and on a saddle a considerable height above a plain.”

The line from pillar No. 24 to pillar No. 25 excludes from Manipur a long spur gradually sloping down to the plain.

Pillar No. 26 is on a hill just south of the Pantha stream. Colonel Shakespear says of it:-

“Pillar 26 is about 1 miles from the foot of the hills, and at a considerable elevation, though the ascent is very gradual. I could see no reason for choosing that particular point for the pillar.”

The line from pillar No. 25 to pillar No. 26 excludes some spurs of the foothills from the Manipur State.

Pillar No. 27 is on the bank of the Tabasay stream, and its position appears unobjectionable, though a large spur is out off by the line running to it from pillar No. 26, owing to the faulty position of the latter pillar.

Pillar No. 28 (Sheet 83L/ S. W. C6) is on the left bank of the Tuiyong or Rangkep (Nanayaung) stream approximately” where it leaves the hills,” as the Commissioners remark. The line from pillar No. 27 to pillar No. 28 cuts off two low spurs.

Pillar No. 29 is about a mile up the same stream, on its left bank.

Pillar No. 30 is on a low hill, a short distance from the right bank of the same stream.

Pillar No. 31 is approximately “in the same straight line as pillars No. 27 and No. 29,” by the side of the Mahalan” or “Lanmadaw” the “royal road” which traverses the Kabaw Valley from north to south. It is in the neighbourhood of the foot of the hills.

Pillars No. 28, No. 29, No. 30 and No. 31 exclude from the Manipur State a large area of the foothills. In my tour diary for May, 1911, I wrote:-

"The boundary appears to take a tremendous re-entrant here, up the course of the Tuiyoung or Nanayang, with no apparent reason save that of giving a considerable area of teak forest to Burma."

What reason the Commissioners can have had in their minds, when making this re-entrant, it is difficult to conceive. In their report they refer to pillar No. 25 as being "where the stream leaves the hills." Yet they proceeded to place pillars No. 29 and No. 30 "a distance of one mile" up the stream, and consequently well inside the hills.

Pillars No. 32 (Sheet 84 I/N. W.) is on the right bank of the Tuidim (Nainka) stream, at a distance of more than five miles from pillar No. 31. The line between these two pillars cuts off several teak-bearing spurs of the foothills. Colonel Shakespear's comment is:-

"The more I see of the line, the more unfair it appears to Manipur. There is no pretence of keeping near the foot of the bills, as the Commissioners were directed to do. Two points far up re-entrants have been selected and pillars built there, and then the Commissioners say the line shall go straight from one to the other. This method cuts of considerable areas from Manipur, the line often passing a mile or more from the foot of the hills, and, as all the teak is close along the foot of the hills, Manipur loses a good deal."

Pillar No. 33 is on the left bank of the Tuiwang (Sunle) river. Pillar No. 32 cuts off several spurs, and, according to Colonel Shakespear, "passes over a hill of considerable height."

Pillar No. 34 is on the left bank of the Auktaung river,"at the point where it leaves the hills." The line between pillar No. 33 and pillar No. 34 cuts across two long sloping spurs of the foothills, and, in his tour diary, Colonel Maxwell notes that pillar No. 34 is on a small spur."

Pillar No. 35 is on the right bank of the Auktaung river, some distance above pillar No. 34.

Pillar No. 36 is at the junction of the "roads used by the inhabitants of Malloo and Tinzin villages to bring minor forest produce from the hills." From Colonel Maxwell's tour diary, it appears that the Commissioners were in doubt as to where to place this pillar, in the absence of an accurate survey. He says:- "Until the country is mapped, I am doubtful of the exact position where this cairn should be placed."

Of the line to this pillar from pillar No. 35, Colonel Shakespear says:-

"It cuts off a considerable area of hills, which, according to Pemberton's line should have been in Manipur. Both the pillars are at the heads of re-entrants, and the line goes straight from one to the other."

Pillar No. 37 is at the foot of the Nattaung hill, at an altitude of 425 feet. The line between pillars Nos. 36 and 37 exclude a number of spurs from the foothills of Manipur.

Pillar No. 38 is at the source of the Nampankan stream, rising on the saddle west of the Nattaung bill, at an altitude of 1,215 feet.

Pillar No. 39 is on the Tuiss (Tinzin) river, the southern boundary of the Manipur State in this locality, fixed by the Manipur-Chin Hill Boundary Commission of 1894 Pillars Nos. 38 and 39 do not conform to Pemberton's definition, but as I have mentioned above, the Nattaung hill, which has sacred associations for the villagers of Tinzin, was included in Burma by the 1896 Commission, in exchange for the inclusion of Yangoupokpi in the Manipur State.

11. From the above detailed description of the boundary, it is clear that the Commissioners of 1896 treated the Manipur State not only ungenerously, but unfairly. As the Commissioners remark in paragraph 6 of the report and Colonel Shakespear in his tour diary, the slope of the foothills in many places becomes so gradual, that it is a matter of very considerable difficulty to determine exactly where the plain ends and the hills begin. But this is not the case throughout whole valley, and in many

localities the line selected cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be held to conform to the definition laid down in the agreement of 1831, the discrepancy being invariably to the disadvantage of the Manipur State. The reason for the line selected by the Commissioners is probably to be found in a laudable desire to restrict the number of pillars as far as possible, with a view to cutting down the expenses of demarcation. The sites of the pillars were, doubtless, chosen on low hills, with the object of rendering them more easily identifiable in the thick jungle. Moreover, it is probable that the Commissioners imagined it would be sufficient if the line, running as it does through almost uninhabited forest, were to approximate to the foot of the hills, and that a sight departure therefrom would not be very material. But having carried the line in so many places across the spurs of the foothills, the Commission might, with advantage, have endeavoured to equalise matters by refraining from taking the boundary up the re-entrants of streams, as was done in the following places:-

(1) Between	pillars	Nos. 6 and 9.
(2) Ditto	ditto	9 and 11.
(3) Ditto	ditto	11 and 13.
(4) Ditto	ditto	14 and 16.
(5) Ditto	ditto	17 and 19.
(6) Ditto	ditto	22 and 24.
(7) Ditto	ditto	28 and 31.
(8) Ditto	ditto	34 and 36.

12. I have suggested that the Boundary Commission of 1896 probably considered that the demarcation of the boundary in strict and accurate accordance with the definition laid down in the agreement of 1834 was not a matter of essential importance. But from my own personal knowledge I can vouch for the fact that the Manipur State has been deprived of a number of valuable patches of teak- bearing forest, which should rightfully belong to it. This is confirmed by the extracts from Colonel Shakespear's tour diary quoted above with reference to the situation of pillars Nos, 4, 5, 31 and 32. Other localities where I know loss to have

been caused to the State are in the neighbourhood of pillars Nos, 7, 8, 10, 15, 18, 23, 29 and 30 and there may be still more. The inadequacy of the area granted to Manipur in the vicinity of Yangoupokpi, in exchange for the Nattanng hill, has already been mentioned, as well as the restriction of His Highness the Maharaja's kheddah operations. Further, there is a possibility that certain of the foothills, excluded from the State by the present line may contain valuable minerals. The Darbar has recently granted a mining lease for the extraction of copper ore in the neighbourhood of Kongal thana, and the Maharaja of Manipur once worked copper on a small scale rear More Thana and elsewhere in the foothills. It is clear, therefore, that the demarcation of the boundary should approximate more closely to the definition laid down in the agreement of 1834 than it does at present.

13. His Highness the Maharaja claims that the debatable sloping grund, known in Manipuri as loiroi, lying between the flat plain proper (tampak) and the unmistak able hills (ching), should, by the terms of the agreement of 1834, belong to Manipur, as the definition refers to the hills as rising "immediately from the western side of the plains." As I have pointed out, the exact determination of the "foot of the chain of mountains" is often extremely difficult, and His Highness' claims in this respect can only be settled after a careful examination of the whole length of the boundary. His Highness has also suggested that the "Mahalam" or "Lanmadaw" the "royal road" referred to above, was once regarded as the boundary Rut this road does not constitute a suitable line. It does not conform to the definition of 1834. It runs through a number of villages, admittedly in the Kabaw Valley, which under the first clause of the agreement of 1834, are explicitly included in Burma. And finally, the alignment of the road has recently been changed in several places, and is liable to be changed again.

14. Whether or not the claims of His Highness the Maharaja are completely justified, there can in my opinion, be no doubt that the present line, laid down by the Boundary Commission of

1896, departs from the agreed definition of 1834, in contravention of the orders of the Government of India, and that the Manipur State has suffered by the departure. The Manipur Darbar has, therefore, undoubtedly strong grounds for urging the reconsideration of the boundary. A line more in accordance with the definition of 1834 could certainly be selected without in any way causing inconvenience to the Government of Burma or to the Thaungdut State, or their subjects in the Kabaw Valley. Such a line could be demarcated, assuming a spirit of give and take on both sides, without unduly increasing expenses by the multiplication of pillars.

15. In the event of the Government deciding to appoint a Commission to relay the boundary, I consider it most desirable that the Darbar should be represented on the Commission, as well as the Government of Assam and Burma.

NO. POL-1810-6077A.P, DATED SHILLONG, THE 7TH DECEMBER 1926.

From - G. E. SOANES, Esq.,I.C.S., Chief Secretery to the Government of Assam,
To - The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department.

SUBJECT:-BOUNDARY BETWEEN MANIPUR AND BURMA.

2. His Highness the Maharaja and the Political Agent have during the last two years examined the accepted boundary and have come to the conclusion that it does not comply as closely as is either possible or desirable with the definition of the agreement of 1834, to which the Commission of 1896 were directed by the Government of India to adhere and to which they, claimed to have adhered. The Manipur State authorities now contend that the accepted boundary has been drawn

needlessly far up the foothills and thereby excludes from the State considerable areas of teak forest and other possibly valuable land; that in short the Government of Assam and Burma in accepting the boundary proposed by the 186 Commission did not in their desire for a definite and economic boundary give adequate consideration to the interests of Manipur.

3 The following are the principal points to which objection is taken by the Manipur State authorities:

(a) Pillars 4, 5, 6 are all placed above the 1,000 feet contour; the two former are on projecting spurs, the eastern portions of which are thereby excluded from Manipur, and the line between pillar 3 and pillar 7 thus includes in Burma a considerable area of recognizable foothills.

(b) No great objection is taken to the siting of pillars 9 to 13 but it is pointed out that by taking the boundary as running straight between the pillars projections from the hills which under the definition of 1834 should be in Manipur are excluded from it to the detriment of the Manipur villages, especially of Yangcupokpi.

(c) Similarly between pillars 14 to 20 it is contended that pillars Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19 being placed at a needlesly high altitude and area of foothills is excluded. In particular it is said of pillar No. 19 that it is perched on the top of rocky hill at a point where the hills rise very abruptly from the plain and where in consequence the foot of the hills is well marked.

(d) Pillar No. 23 it is urged should have been opposite pillar 32 on the bank of the Lokchao river; by placing it nearly a mile up stream a large stretch of foothills between it and the pillars on either side has been excluded.

(e) Pillar No. 23 is reported to be about 1 ½ miles from the foot of the hills, involving the same consequences.

(f) It is urged that the re-entrant between pillars 28 and 31 is not justified by the nature of the country.

(g) The straightening of the boundary between pillars 31 and 34 has, it is claimed, excluded a large area of foothills.

(h) The same cause, combined with the fact that pillars 35

and 36 are placed at the heads of re-entrants, has excluded foothills between pillars 34 and 37.

The Political Agent reviewing the whole accepted boundary remarks that though the slope of the foothills in many places becomes so gradual that it is a matter of very considerable difficulty to determine exactly where the plain ends and the hills begin, this is not the case throughout the whole valley, and in many localities the line selected cannot by any stretch of the imagination be held to conform to the definition laid down in the agreement of 1834, the discrepancy being invariably to the disadvantage of the Manipur State.

4. I am to explain that in view of the fact that Manipur State was not represented on the Commission of 1896, the then Political Agent in Manipur attending it as representative of the Government of Assam, the Governor in Council undertook in 1925 that if His Highness the Maharaja after personally inspecting the boundary was able to establish a case for the reconsideration of this portion of it, the Assam Government were prepared to examine the position further and informed the Director.

Eastern Circle, Survey of India, that the marking of the boundary on the topographical survey sheets according to the survey of 1913 was without prejudice to any future nation which the Government of Assam might take in the matter. The Governor in Council recognises however that a fresh Commission would be troublesome and. expensive, and that during the thirty years for which the existing boundary has been accepted conditions may have established themselves on the Burma side which might make it undesirable to transfer to an Indian State areas which have hitherto been treated as British territory. Before therefore proceeding further the Governor in Council would be glad to learn, the views of the Government of Burma on the general question with especial referance to the points mentioned in this letter.

NO. 1302 G.A., DATED IMPHAL, THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1927.

From - J. C. HIGGINS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent in Manipur,

To - The Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam.

SUBJECT:- KABAW VALLET BOUNDARY.

His Highness paragraph 2.- His Highness is absolutely correct in all his statements. I have personally traversed a considerable length of the boundary on several occasions, and can testify from personal knowledge that the line laid down in 1896 and cleared and demarcated in 1913 is by no means in accordance with the terms of the Agreement of 1834. That it does not follow "Pemberton's line" was admitted by the 1834 Commission. The very warding of the Commission's description of the boundary and the comments of the Political Agent (Colonel Shakespear) who represented the Manipur State on the 1913 Demarcation Commission, support me in this, not to mention the recent Survey of India maps.

His Highness' paragraph 3.- Explains fully why no objection has hitherto been raised to the boundary of 1896. His argument that neither expediency nor the lapse of time furnish adequate reasons for a refusal to abide by Treaty rights appears unassailable.

The "Prime Minister of Manipur" was the Lam Suhadar in charge of the "lambus" (interpreters and peons) of the south-eastern hills, a promoted lambu drawing about Rs. 20 a month - a person no standing whatever in the State.

His Highness' paragraph 4.- Assuming that the boundary fixed in 1896 and demarcated in 1913 is greatly to the disadvantage of the Manipur State, which I know to be the case, the Sawbwa of Thaungdut can hardly complain if it is correctly laid in strict accordance with the definition of the Agreement of 1834, at the foot of the hills.

His Highness' paragraph 5.-Against the assertion of Colonel Maxwell that the boundary was laid in 1896 in accordance with the terms of the Agreement of 1834 is the equally definite statement of Colonel Shakespear in 1913 that the line is "unfair to Manipur, makes no pretence of keeping near the foot of the bills, and......cuts off considerable areas of hills, which, according to Pemberton's line, should have been in Manipur." Colonel Shakespear in 1913 was an even more senior and experienced officer than Colonel Maxwell was in 1896.

I have represented to His Highness the Maharaja that the present boundary has been an established fact for upwards of 30 years and that it is doubtful whether much would be gained by reopening the matter. But, apart from the undoubted loss of revenue from teak, which the Manipur State bas suffered, His Highness feels very strongly that his State should not be deprived of any territory which ought rightfully to belong to it in accordance with the terms of the agreement. His Highness Maharaja Gambir Singh is said to have acquiesced most unwillingly in the cession to the King of Ava of the country between the present boundary and the Chindwin river, being impelled to do so only by his loyality to the British Government, through whose assistance he had recovered his kingdom, by the Treaty of Yandabo. His successors have always shared his regrets for the lost territory, any the reluctance of His Highness the Maharaja to be deprived of even a small strip of what should rightfully be included in his State is largely, I think, a matter of sentiment.

NO. 811P. XX-I (F), DATED IMPHAL, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

From - His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur,

To - The Political Agent in Manipur.

SUBJECT OF THE KABAW VALLEY BOUNDARY.

It is true that the instructions of the Government of India to the Boundary Commission of 1896 were "to adhere as far as possible to the definition of the boundary as laid down by Pemberton." It is true also that the Commission reported that "the boundary, as demarcated, follows as closely as possible Captain Pemberton's boundary." But with all respect to the contrary statement of His Excellency the Governor of Burma in Council, I assert most emphatically that the boundary laid down in 1896, and cleared and marked in 1913, departs very considerably in a large number of places from the term of the Agreement of 1834 and that in every departure which has come to my notice the advantage is to Burns and not to my State. The statement of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma that the boundary follows the line known as "Pemberton's line" is contradicted by the report of the Boundary Commissioners of 1882 and 1896, the reasons for rejecting "Pemberton's line" north of Thap, and modifying it at Yangowpokpi and Nattaang being given in the reports. These departure from the line's drawn in Captain Pemberton's map I am prepared to accept. North of Thap, the line is admittedly not in accordance with the definition laid down in the terms of the Agreement of 1834. The exchange of Nattaung, which should indisputably be included in my State, for the village of Yangowpakpi, the present site of which should also, in my opinion, even under the terms of Agreement, be included in Manipur, I am willing to concede, in view of the religious veneration held for the Nattaung hill by the Burmese village of Tinzin. It is my desire merely to insist on my claim that the boundary between Kongal Tunna and boundary pillar

No. 37, at the foot of the Nattaung hill, should follow the definition laid down in the Agreement of 1834, which it now certainly does not.

It is true that the boundary, as laid down and demarcated in 1896, has been in existence for upwards of 30 years, and that no previous objection to it has been raised. This is explained by the fact that the boundary was laid down during my minority and that the Commission was not accompanied by any responsible official of my State. The ascertain of the Sawbwa of Thungdut that Colonel Maxwell was accompanied by the Prime Minister of Manipur, is inaccurate. The official who was with Colonel Maxwell, by name Moirangthem Tonjao Singh, was merely the Lam Subadar of that part of my hill territory - a minor official, with little education. Since my accession to the Gadi it is only recently that I have had occasion to visit this remote and practically unpopulated portion of the foothills, with the result the injustice done to my State by the Commission of 1896 has never previously come to my notice. I fail to understand the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor of Burma in Council that the rigid adherence to the terms of an Agreement, made between the Government of India and the then independent kingdom of Burma "would be likely to lead to continual disputes." Any disputes which might arise could only originate with subjects of the Government of Burma or of the Sawbwa Thaungdut in an endeavour to override Treaty rights. I should be prepared to rely on the officers of the Government of Barma and on the representative of the Government of India in my State to see that the boundary defined in the Agreement of 1834 was not transgressed on either side. It appears to me that the question of expediency should not be permitted to justify the abrogation of the terms of a Treaty that is still in force.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma has stated that the Sawbwa of Thaungdut loyally accepted the boundary laid down in 1896, though he felt the demarcation was to his disadvantage. It is known to me that the King of Ava and his vassal the Sawbwa of Thaungdut when the question of boundary

was under discussion prior to the Agreement of 1834 put forward claims to a portion of the hills of my State lying to the west of line finally defined in the Agreement. But the Commissioners of the Government of India not only rejected the claims, but strongly supported the claims of my predecessor, Maharajah Gambhir Singh, to the country between my present boundary and the Ningthi (Chindwin) river. His Excellency the Governor of Burma in Council may not be aware that the right of the Manipur State to this territory was acknowledged by the Government of India, which has paid and continues to pay to my State annually since 1834 the sum of Rs. 6,270 as compensation, on account of its cession for political reasons, to the Kingdom of Burma. The very considerable loss of territory was loyally accepted, though with utmost reluctance by Maharajah Gambhir Singh. I fail to see, therefore, what reason the Sawbwa of Thaungdut can have had in 1896 for feeling that the boundary, as thon demarcated, was to his disadvantage. In actual fact, it is very much the reverse, certain strips of the foothills, which according to the definition of 1834, rightfully belong to my State, having been included in his.

The Statement of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Barma that, because the demarcation of 1896 was carried out by a senior officer of the Government of Assam and a very junior of the Government of Burma, it is most unlikely that any loss or injury should have been caused to any State, appears somewhat to beg the question. I reiterate and am prepared to prove my assertion, that the boundary Commission demarcated a line which does not conform to the terms of the agreement of 1834 and which causes my State considerable loss and injury.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam has stated that any alteration of the existing boundary would apparently take away from my State as much as it would give. Feeling that this statement was made in ignorance of the true conditions, I am prepared to risk what I know to be an impossible contingency. I am doubtful whether a boundary, laid in conformity with terms of the agreement would exclude from my State any territory which

it now holds. I am convinced that it could not but make large and valuable additions to my State.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that I am not asking for the reconsideration or alteration of the terms of the agreement of 1834. I am merely putting forward the request that the terms of this agreement may be adhered to, and that the boundary may be demarcated in strict accordance with treaty rights. I feel confident that the Government of India will be ready to see that justice is done in this matter, the more sons the loss of territory would now be borne by the British Government and would involve no embarrassing negotiations with a Foreign State. The opinion arrived at by His Excellency the Governor of Burma in Council regarding this matter being based on wrong information, I feel sure that His Excellency would not resist the demarcation of the boundary in accordance with treaty rights, were he cognisant of the true facts.

NO. POL-125/331A.P., DATED SHILLONG, THE 20TH JANUARY 1928.

From - G. E. SOAM, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam,

To - The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department.

SUBJECT - BURMA-MANTPUR BOUNDARY

2. The question of the boundary between Burma and Manipur in or along the Kabaw Valley first arose after the treaty of Yandabo. The valley which was not mentioned in the treaty, remained in the possession of Manipur, as it was apparently taken for granted that the Ningthee or Chindwin river was the boundary between the two countries. Continuous disputes led through various phases-which are fully described by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in his “ History of the Relations of the Government with the hill tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal”, page 175, et seq. – to the “Agreement regarding the Kubo Valley” drawn up by Major Grant and Captain Pemberton at Synmyaechil Ghat on the 9th January 1834. In the fourth clause of that

agreement the boundary between the two States, which is the subject of this correspondence, was described as "the eastern foot of the chain of mountains which rise immediately from the western side of the plain or the Kubo Valley," etc. It may be added that as this agreement involved a loss of territory to Manipur, the State was granted compensation of 500 sicca rupees monthly.

After the signing of the agreement of the 9th January 1834, the boundary line appears to have been partly if not wholly demarcated by the British Commissioners, Major Grant and Captain Pemberton. How much of it was demarcated on the ground is uncertain. In 1871 General Nuthall could find no trace of a boundary, and believed that the road called the Lan-ma-dan must have been cleared of jungle by Captain Pemberton as his boundary. This assumption was proved to be incorrect by Captain Pemberton's map. Unfortunately this Government have no copy of Captain Pemberton's map, but as the Boundary Commission of 1882 proved that the line on the old map then available conformed in no way to the boundary definition so far as the portion in the vicinity of the Nummea (Namya) river is concerned, it would appear that this map could have added nothing of value to the present discussion. The Commission of 1882 was concerned directly only with the portion of the boundary north of the Kabo Valley, and as His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur does not dispute the existing boundary north of Kongal Thana, it is only necessary to mention that the Commissioners laid stress in paragraphs 25 and 26 of Colonel Johnstone's report on the fact that their boundary was in strict accordance with the agreement of 1834," all the Burmese whom Mr. Phayre conversed with at Tummoo having urged the advisability of acting up to that treaty".

Then followed a further period of intermittent raids and disputes, as the result of which Colonel Maxwell, the Political Agent in Manipur and Captain Macnabb, the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin district, were appointed Boundary Commissioners to demarcate the Kabaw Valley boundary.

3. It is to the boundary as demarcated by the Commissioners in 1896, that His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur objects. The Commissioners were instructed to demarcate the line as laid down in the agreement of 1834, and, as the Government of Burma stated in their letter No. 691- 1B-1, dated the 20th June 1896, to the Government of India, that line follows the foot of the chain of hills bounding the Kabaw Valley on the west. The Commissioners reported that they had followed as closely as possible Captain Pemberton's boundary with two modifications at Yangoupokpi and Nattaung, which were in the nature of a small exchange of territory. The boundary as laid down then was accepted by the Government of India in their letter No. 1262E. B., dated the 16th July 1896, to the Government of Burma, provided no objection was raised by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The concurrence of the Chief Commissioner was given in his letter No. $^{418\text{ For}}/_{3299}$ P., dated the 5th August 1896, to the Government of India, a copy of which was forwarded to the Government of Burma with his letter No. $^{478\text{ For}}/_{3290}$ P., of the same date.

It will be seen that all the Governments concerned understood that the Commissioners had adhered to the boundary defined in the treaty of 1831 except in the two places mentioned in their report and it was on this understanding that they gave their approval to the line so demarcated. His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur raises no objection to the two modifications expressly referred to in the report of the Commissioners. His contention is - and in this he is supported by the Political Agent who has personally traversed the greater part of the boundary - that the Commissioners elsewhere departed very considerably from the foot of the hills, the line defined in the treaty of 1834. The points in dispute were mentioned in paragraph 3 of my letter No. Pol-1810-6077A. P., dated the 7th December 1923, but I am now to restate them in greater detail. The part of the boundary, to which as demarcated in 1896 His Highness the Maharaja objects, is that marked by pillars beginning from pillar No. 1 on the Tuilut stream to pillar No. 39 on the Tuisa (Tinain) river.

How far the line as demarcated by those pillars departs from the foot of the hills will be seen by the following description of the location of each of those pillars given by the present Political Agent with the comments of Colonel Shakespear who with Mr. Fowler, Deputy Commissioner of Upper Chindwin, accompanied the survey party which in1913 cleared and re-marked the 1896 line.

4. Pillar No. 1, on the Tuilut stream.-The survey map marks this pillar just about the 800 feet contour line, the junction of the Namya and Tinaing rivers in the plain at approximately the same latitude being at the 730 feet level.

Pillar No. 2 is marked on the survey map above the 900 feet contour. Pillar No. 3 is approximately at the foot of the hills just above the 800 feet contour.

Pillar No. 4 is according to the Commissioners' report on a hill called Angkunung or Hmantoung. Colonel Shakespear remarked that it is placed at a height of 1,213 feet. It is on a low peak of the spur running out from the main range into the valley south of Zedi, thus including the greater part of the spur in Burma.

Pillar No. 5 is at a height of 1,085 feet at a considerable distance from the foot of the hills. The Namya river which at this point flows along the foot of the hills is on the 665 feet level some distance north of this pillar. Colonel Shakespear remarked on pillars 4 and 5. "It is curious that the Commissioners could not find a line conforming more closely to Pemberton's description. The teak-bearing land lies all along the foot of the hills and by withdrawing the line up the hills to west, the Commissioners have deprived Manipur of the greater part of the teak."

Pillar No. 6, as the Commissioners themselves say, is on a bill called Choroching. Colonel Shakespear noted that it is nearly 30, feet above the plain.

Pillars Nos. 7 and 8 are on the Maklang river, a little above where it leaves the bills. The line from pillar No. 6 to pillar No. 7 again deprives Manipur of the foot- hills, and the two pillars on

the Maklang river should properly have been lower down the stream.

Pillar No. 9 is, according to the Commissioners, on a small hill.

Pillar No. 10 is on a low hill on the left bank of the Taret (Nantalet) river. The jine from pillar No. 9 to this point cuts off a considerable spur of the foothills.

Pillar No. 11 is on a small hill which is more in the nature of a flat spur jutting out into the plain. The line from pillar No. 10 to this point passes above the 1,000 feet contour.

Pillar No. 12 is on the left bank of the Tuiyang (Namtisen) river, a very short distance below the Manipuri village of Yangoupokpi, which the Commission of 1896 handed over to Manipur in exchange for Nattaung Hill, allowing however only a negligible area of cultivable land, as the line from pillar No. 11 to pillar No. 12 cuts off a portion of the flat spur mentioned above, and continues to pillar No. 13 above the 1,000 feet contour, a low hill north of the Taiyang being entirely included in Burma.

Pillar No. 14 is approximately at the foot of the hills and the line to it from pillar No. 13 is unexceptionable.

Pillar No. 15 is approximately on the 900 feet contour, and is a considerable distance from the foot of the bills. The line from pillar No. 14 to pillar No. 15 cuts off an area of teak bearing foothills.

Pillar No. 16 is in itself well placed, but pillar No. 15 being incorrectly placed the line between the two excludes from Manipur certain teak-bearing foothills.

Pillar No. 17 is, as the Commissioners themselves remarked, on a hill. It is situated some 400 feet above the plain on a spur running out from the main range. The line to this pillar from pillar No. 16 excludes several spars from Manipur.

Pillar No. 18 is at about 800 feet. The line from pillar No. 17 again cuts off several spurs from Manipur.

Pillar No. 19 according to the Commissioners' report is "erected on a hill" Colonel Shakespear here remarked:-

"The Commission certainly had curious ideas as to the foot of the bills for pillar No. 19 is perched at the top of a rocky hill several hundred feet above the plain, and there is no excuse for this as the hills here rise very abruptly from the plain so that there is no difficulty in fixing where the real foot is. The hills here are rocky and it seems possible that minerals might be found, in which case Manipur would have a very real grievance."

The line from pillar No. 18 to this pillar crosses a considerable number of high spurs and Colonel Shakespear made the following comment. "The line goes through difficult country crossing ravine after ravine and climbing to the top of hills only to descend the other side. The unfairness of the line from pillar 18 to pillar 19 is very clearly seen from pillar 17".

Pillar No. 20 is on the bank of the Laiching stream, at a little distance from the plain. The line from pillar No. 19 outs off several spurs from Laiching Hill, touching the 1,000 feet contour in three places.

Pillar No. 21 is also situated on a spur of the foothills, about the 800 feet contour.

Pillar No. 22 is at a level of between 600 and 700 feet. But the line from pillar No. 21 to pillar No. 22 cuts off a spur, passing over a hill of about 900 feet.

Pillar No. 23 is placed up the Lokehao Valley, in the foothills, at an altitude of about 500 feet. The Manipur State has thereby lost a considerable area of teak- bearing hills on the right bank of the Lokehao. The level of the valley here is 582 feet.

Pillar No. 24 is at the foot at of the hills, but pillar No. 23 having been placed so far up the Lokchao Valley, the line from it to pillar No. 24 cuts off a large stretch of foothills.

Pillar No. 25 according to the Commissioners is on the neck of a hill near the Tuinang (Nampalaung) stream. Colonel Shakespear made the following remarks:-

Pillar No. 25 is over a mile from the foot of the hills, and on a saddle a considerable height above the plain."

The line from pillar No. 24 to pillar No. 25 excludes from Manipur a long spur gradually sloping down to the plain.

Pillar No. 26 on a hill south of the Pantba stream. According to Colonel Shakespear it is about 1 ½ miles from the foot of the hills, and at a considerable elevation. The fine from pillar No. 25 to pillar No. 26 excludes some spars of the foothills from the Manipur State.

Pillar No. 27 is well placed though a large spur is out off by the line running to it from pillar No. 26, owing to the faulty position of the latter pillar.

Pillar No. 28 is on the left bank of the Tuiyong or Rangkep stream, approximately where it leaves the hills "as the Commissioners remark. The line from pillar No. 27 to this point cats off two low spurs.

Pillar No. 29 is about a mile up the same stream, on its left bank.

Pillar No. 30 is on the low hill, a short distance from the right bank of the same stream.

Pillar No. 31 is in the neighbourhood of the foot of the hills.

Pillars No. 28, No. 29, No. 30 and No. 31 exclude from the Manipur State a large area of the foothills. The Political Agent remarks:- "The boundary appears to take a tremendous re-entrant here, up the course of the Taiyong or Nanayaung, with no apparent reason save that of giving a considerable area of teak forest to Burma".

The Commissioners having placed pillar No. 28 at a point "where the stream leaves the hills", it is difficult to understand why they proceeded to place pillars No. 29 and No. 30 "a distance

of one mile" up the stream, and Consequently well inside the bills.

Pillar No. 32 is on the right bank of the Taidim (Nainka) stream, at a distance of more than five miles from pillar No. 31. The line between these two pillars cuts off several teak bearing spurs of the foothills. Colonel Shakespear made the following comment:-

"The more I see of the line, the more unfair it appears to Manipur. There is no pretence of keeping near the foot of the hills, as the Commissioners were directed to do. Two points far up re-entrants have been selected and pillars built there, and then the Commissioners say the line shall go straight from one to the other. This method cuts off considerable areas from Manipur, the line often passing a mile or more from the foot of the hills, and, as all the teak is close along the foot of the hills, Manipur loses a good deal."

Pillar No 33 is on the left bank of the Tuiwang (Sunle) river.- The line to it from pillar No. 32 cuts off several spurs, and, according to Colonel Shakespear "passes over a hill of considerable height."

Pillar No. 34 is on the left bank of the Auktaung stream "at the point where it leaves the hills." The line between pillar No. 33 and pillar No. 34 cuts across two long sloping spurs of the foothills, and Colonel Maxwell noted that pillar No. 34 is "on a small spur"

Pillar No. 35 is on the right bank of the Auktaung river, some distance above pillar No. 34.

Pillar No. 36 is, according to the Commissioners, erected at the junction of the two roads used by the inhabitants of Mallo and Tinzin villages. Colonel Shakespear remarked of the fine to this pillar from pillar No. 35 that it cuts off a considerable area of hills, which according to Pemberton's line should have been in Manipur. Both the pillars are at the heads of re-entrants, and the one goes straight from the one to the other."

Pillar No. 37 is at the foot of the Nattaung Hill, at an altitude of 425 feet. The line between pillars No. 36 and No. 37 excludes a number of spurs from the foothills of Manipur.

Pillar No. 38 is at an altitude of 1,215 feet.

Pillar No. 39 is on the Tuisa (Tinzin) river, the southern boundary of the Manipur State in this locality.

Pillars No. 38 and No. 39 were located to include in Burma the Nattaung Hill in exchange for Yangoupok pi given to Manipur.

5. The Government of Burma have stated that after detailed enquiries they are satisfied that the boundary as laid down in 1896 is strictly in accordance with the terms of the 1834 agreement and follows Pemberton's line. The description, however, of the location of these pillars shows that the line departs considerably from the foot of the bills, which was defined as the boundary. It is true in many places the slope of the hills to the plains is very gradual, but this is not the case along the whole line and in many localities the reports of the Political Agents show that the line selected by the 1896 Commission departs very materially from Pemberton's definition. The 1896 Commissioners apparently wished to make the boundary line as short and straight as possible and to reduce the number of pillars but it is apparent that they did not follow this policy with the same regularity in crossing re-entrants of the hills, their boundary having been invariably carried to the head of each re-entrant.

From this description of the line as demarcated there would appear to be good cause for His Highness the Maharaja's contention that the demarcation has deprived Manipur of territories to which the State was entitled by the agreement of 1834.

6. I am now to consider whether it is possible to re-open the question after an interval of 31 years. His Highness the Maharaja has explained why no objection was raised before. He has shown that the State was not represented at demarcation, except in so

far that Colonel Maxwell, the Political Agent, who was the representative of the Assam Government, might have been expected to safeguard the interests of Manipur. The so-called "Prime Minister" was merely a petty official on Rs. 20 a month who was in charge of the peons and interpreters. The Maharaja was a minor at the time and it is only recently that he has had occasion or opportunity to visit the area and discover that the demarcation does not, as he contends, conform to the agreement of 1834 It was on the understanding that the demarcation did follow that agreement as closely as possible except in the case of two modifications named in the report that the Chief Commissioner of Assam accepted the boundary. If, as is now contended, that was not correct, and substantial injustice has been done to the Manipur State, neither expediency or lapse of time should bar the State's claim to restoration.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN MANIPUR AND BURMA IN THE KABAW VALLEY.

LETTER NO. POL. 1483-3880A.P.

FROM - G. E. SOAMES, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S., CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM,

TO - THE POLITICAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SIMLA.

Dated Shillong, the 24th May 1929.

SUBJECT:-BOUNDARY BETWEEN MANIPUR AND BURMA IN THE KABAW VALLEY.

2. The history of this boundary is contained in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's North-East Frontier of Bengal" (page 175 et seq). Continuous disputes led through various phases to the "Agreement regarding the Kubo Valley" drawn up by Major Grant and Captain Pemberton in 1834 where the boundary was described as "the eastern foot of the chain of mountains which

rise immediately from the western side of the plain of the Kubo Valley." After the signing of the agreement the boundary appears to have been partly, if not wholly, demarcated by the British Commissioners. In 1896 Boundary Commission consisting of Colonel Maxwell, the Political Agent in Manipur, and Captain MacNabb, Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin district was appointed to demarcate the boundary. The Commissioners were instructed to demarcate the line as laid down in the agreement of 1834, and they reported that they had followed as closely as possible Captain Pemberton's boundary with two modifications at Yangoupokpi and Nattaung which were in the nature of: a small exchange of territory. The boundary as laid down by the Commission was accepted by the Government of India in their letter No. 1262E. B., dated the 16th July 1896, to the Government of Burma, provided no objection was raised by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The concurrence of the Chief Commissioner was given in his letter No. 478For.-3299P, dated the 5th August 1896, to the Government of India. It is to the boundary as demarcated by the Boundary Commission of 1896 that His Highness the Maharaja objects. His contention, in which he is supported by the Political Agent, is that the Commissioners departed very considerably from the foot of the hills which was the boundary defined by the treaty of 1834. The question was first raised in the Political Agent's letter No. 2-T-1417G.A., dated $^{13}/_{18}$ th the November 1924. The position was stated in greater detail in the Political Agent's letter No. 1248G.A., dated the 11th September 1926. The Government of Assam then addressed the Government of Burma in their letter No. Pol-1810-6077A.P., dated the 7th December 1926, in which they asked for the views of the Government of Burma on the claims raised. The Government of Burma replied in their letter No. 476-B.-26, dated the 25th June 1927, in which they stated that they were satisfied that the boundary laid down in 1896 and cleared and marked in 1913 was strictly in accordance with the terms of the 1834 agreement. They pointed out that the boundary had been in existence for 30 years and had not been the subject of protest on

any previous occasion, and they would therefore view any proposals to reconsider the boundary as open to the gravest objections. The views of the Government of Burma were communicated to the Political Agent in this Government's letter No. Pol.-1588-4250A.P., dated the 22nd July 1927. To this the Political Agent replied in his letter No. 1302G.A., dated the 21st September 1927, enclosing a copy of letter No. 811P.- XX-I(P.), dated the 19th September 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness was not prepared to accept the opinion of the Government of Burma, and he was supported by the Political Agent in his contention that the boundary as demarcated materially departed to the prejudice of the Manipur State from the line determined by the agreement of 1834. His Highness also explained that no objection had been raised before because he himself was a minor at the time and had only recently discovered that the demarcation did not conform to the agreement of 1834 and the State was not represented at the demarcation except in so far that the Political Agent, who was an officer of the Assam Government, might have been expected to safeguard the interests of Manipur. The Governor in Council considered that His Highness's claim could not be disregarded and again addressed the Government of Burma in letter No. Pol.-125-331A P., dated the 20th January 1928. The Governor in Council held that the boundary as demarcated had been accepted by the then Government of Assam on the understanding that the demarcation did follow the 1834 agreement as closely as possible except in the case of the modifications named in the report and if, as His Highness the Maharaja now contended, that was not correct and substantial injustice had been done to the Manipur State, neither expediency nor lapse of time should bar the State's claim. The Government of Burma replied in their letter No. Pol. Dept.-476B.-26, dated the 11th May 1928, in which they held that the Political Agent at the time of the demarcation was the duly accredited agent of the Manipur State and that the boundary as defined in the treaty of 1834 was vague and indefinite and had been demarcated as accurately as possible by the Boundary

Commission of 1898. They concluded by saying that the boundary had been accepted without complaint or challenge for 30 years and it seemed intolerable to them that at this distance of time His Highness the Maharaja should be allowed to reopen the whole question. The views of the Government of Burma were again communicated to the Political Agent in this Government's letter No. Pol.-1658-3712A.P., dated the $^{5}/_{6}$ th June 1928. In that letter the Governor in Council stated that in his opinion nothing was to be gained by pressing the demand after an interval of 30 years for the realignment of a boundary laid in accordance with rather indefinite instructions in 1896 by two officers one of whom was the Political Agent and Superintendent of the State representing the State and safeguarding its interests. His Highness the Maharaja however is not prepared to accept the decision of the Government of Burma or the advice of the Governor in Council and has now formally moved for a reference of the matter in dispute to a Court of Arbitration.

FILE NO. 267-P. OF 1929.

NOTES.

SERIAL NOS. 1-8.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN MANIPUR AND BURMA IN THE KABAW VALLEY.

(1)

This relates to the boundary between Manipur and Burma in the Kabaw Valley. The position is fully explained in the letters of the Political Agent, Manipur, dated the 13th November 1924 (correspondence pages 4-8) and 11th September 1926 (correspondence pages 8-14). In accordance with the agreement dated the 9th January 1834, between the British Government and the King of Burma, the future boundary between Manipur and Burma was to be "The eastern foot of the chain of mountains which rise immediately from the western side of the plain of the Kabaw Valley". (It may here be noted that by this agreement the Kabaw Valley was ceded to the King of Burma. The British

Government considered that it should belong to Manipur but in consideration for the King of Burma's feelings and wishes, it was agreed to transfer it to Burma, and Manipur was granted 500 sicca rupees monthly as compensation for the loss of territory). After the agreement of 1834 had been signed, two British Commissioners, Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, partially" demarcated" the boundary agreed upon, but whether the boundary was actually demarcated on the ground or merely marked on a map cannot now be said.

2. From 1834 onwards, frequent raids led to incessant boundary disputes in the vicinity of the Kabaw Valley, but proposals to modify the boundary as decided in 1834 were rejected by the Government of India, who ordered that "if Pemberton's line can be identified it must be maintained as the boundary". The Burmese Government also opposed proposals for modification. In 1881 - 1882 Colonel Johnston, Political Agent in Manipur, was deputed to demarcate the boundary in the hills north of the Kabaw Valley, and he found that Pemberton's line" as marked on the map was inconsistent with the description of the boundary as given in the 1834 agreement. His demarcation gave the Burmese Government", large portion of the north end of the Kabaw Valley which under Pemberton's line had wrongly gone to Manipur, and it also gave Burma "that portion of the Kabaw Valley which lay between Pemberton's line and the foot of the hills". This was approved by the Government of India, but was not accepted by the Burmese Government.

3. In 1895 owing to further incessant raids in the area, a Boundary Commission consisting of Colonel Maxwell, the Political Agent in Manipur, and Captain Macnabb, the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin District of Burma, was appointed to demarcate the boundary. The boundary as laid down by the Commissioners is described on pages 4-5. of corresp in Ext.-A., August 1896, Nos. 267-277. It was accepted by the Governments of Burma and Assam and the Government of India. The Political Agent, Manipur, now vouches, from his "own personal knowledge" that this boundary deprives the Manipuri

State of a number of valuable patches of teak bearing forest". The points at which the boundary diverges from the definition laid down in the agreement of 1834, according to which it should run along "the foot of the hills", are described in detail in the Political Agent's letter dated the 11th September 1926.

4. The Maharaja of Manipur has now objected to the boundary as laid down by the Commission of 1896, on the ground that it departs very considerably in a large number of places from the terms of the agreement of 1834, and has deprived him of considerable areas of teak forests which should rightly belong to his State. He is prepared to concede two modifications referred to by the Commissioner, but he claims that the boundary as laid down by the Commissioners between Kongal Thana and pillar No. 37 at the foot of the Nattaung Hill, should follow the definition laid down in the agreement of 1834, which it now certainly does not. He says that he did not previously object to the boundary as it was demarcated when he was a miner, and it was only recently that he visited the area in question and came to know of the injustice done to his State. The Maharaja got his powers in 1907 and had an opportunity then as well as six years later (1913) when the errors in the boundary alignment were brought to notice in Colonel Shakespear's tour diary. A copy I have read through these papers again and am rather inclined to reconsider my opinion. I agree with Deputy Secretary that it is doubtful whether on a resurvey the Raja of Manipur is likely to obtain any great advantage and also that on technical grounds of limitation, etc., we should be justified in turning down the request for a Committee of Arbitration. The Raja is, however, to the best of my belief a good Ruler and a decent little man and it is very clear that he is in this matter suffering from an intense sense of grievance which it would, on political grounds, be desirable to allay. Both he and the Political Agent are convinced that Manipur has, whatever may be the reason, been somewhat unfairly treated in the past and that the boundary, as now laid down, is not consistent with the description given in the 1834 Treaty. Under that Treaty Manipur had inter alia to give up to Burma certain

lands in exchange for cash compensation, a procedure which is loathed by any Indian State. The circumstances were of course pecular, as the Ruler of Manipur was being restored to his own State by the authority which demanded this sacrifice from him. But the sentimental grievance would remain and has undoubtedly been exacerbated by this discovery that, probably for reasons of economy and simplicity, the boundary has not been fixed actually along the foot of the hills rising from the western side of the Kabaw Valley. On these grounds only I am rather inclined to support his request for a Committee of Arbitration.

2. I do not think that if arbitration is agreed to it should be a Boundary Commission. A High Court Judge as such and a nominee of either side would not be a suitable tribunal or body to carry out the boundary settlement, which would require to be done by a Survey Officer acting under specific instructions. The Arbitration Committee would, I think, have to decide whether having regard to the 1834 Treaty and subsequent action on the part of the Burma Government on one side and Manipur on the other and of the Government of India, there is any justification for re-opening the question of the boundary. It might be necessary for the Arbitration Committee to visit the terrain for inspection purposes but its function would not be, I think, to lay down the boundary. It would simply have to decide whether there was justification for reopening the boundary question and if so on what lines instructions should be given to the Survey Officer, to whom the fixing of the new boundary would be entrusted. I do not like turning down a specific request for a Committee of Arbitration just after we have received the recommendations in the Butler Committee Report, without having very strong reasons for doing so. I believe also that unless the Raja of Manipur is given a run for his money on this question he will remain an embittered man to the end of his days.

3. If we are inclined to support the Raja in his request I suppose we should have to refer the matter to the Burma Government and allow them to state their views, though it seems unlikely that they will have more to say than was expressed in

their last letter to the Government of Assam. Possibly also the Department of Education, Health and Lands and the Home Department may require to be consulted before the case goes to His Excellency Office will kindly note on these points.

FILE NO. A. S. P. O. (A. & P.) NO 43-50-15-12-1930 - H. D'S.

KABAW VALLEY BOUNDARY BETWEEN MANIPUR AND BURMA.

(PRECIS).

The Kabaw Valley lies between the Heerok or Yoma range of mountains, which bounds the eastern side of the Manipur Valley, and Ningthee or Kyendwen river. It is divided into three divisions, viz, Sumjok, Kumbat and Kule. The right of Burma to this valley became a subject of dispute from the signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo in 1826. In olden times the Kabaw Valley was sometimes under Manipur and sometimes under Burma. It was in the possession of Burma on the outbreak of the first Burmese war, and had been so for twelve years before. For about the same period preceding these twelve years it had been in the possession of Manipur. Although the upper and middle portions of the Kabaw Valley, the Sumjok and Kumbat divisions, were taken by the Chief of Manipur during the first Burmese war, they were not retroceded by the Treaty of Yandaboo In fact no mention whatever is made of the Kabaw Valley in this treaty, With regard to Manipur itself it was simply stipulated that "should Gambheer Singh (Chief of Manipur) desire to return to that country, he shall be recognised by the King of Ava as Raja thereof." Nothing was mentioned about the boundary between Manipur and Burma. The Government of India considered it but just and proper that all the places and territories in the ancient country of Manipur, which were in possession of Gambheer Singh at the date of signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo, should belong to that Chief. Accordingly the Sumjok and Kumbat divisions of the Kabaw Valley were given to Manipur, and the Ningthee or Kyendwen river formed the boundary between the

two countries. But in February 1827 the Burmese Ministers discussed the question of the boundary with Mr. Crawford. The then British Envoy at the Court of Ava, and had fabricated a map showing their frontier to extend nearly to the Manipur capital. Upon this Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton were appointed Commissioners to meet the Burmese authorities and to settle the boundary. They were told to allow Gambheer Singh to include the Sumjok and Kumbat divisions, regarding his right to which no discussions was to be allowed, into Manipur. The Burmese Commissioners then pretended that the Ningthee was not the Kyendwen river but a river to the westward of the Kabaw Valley. But this was not accepted and upon this the Burmese Commissioners on several pretexts reported that they could not come to the boundary line, in the year 1829. After much correspondence and trouble the British Government in March 1833 consented to restore the Kabaw Valley to the Burmese and to the establishment of the boundary line at the foot of the Yoma Doung or the Murine Hills. Even then with much difficulty the former acquiescence of the Burmese to the boundary was obtained. An agreement regarding the Kabaw Valley was then drawn up by Major Grant and Captain Pemberton in 1831 where the boundary was described as "the eastern foot of the chain of mountains which rise immediately from the western side of the plain of the Kubo (Kabaw) Valley". After the signing of the agreement the boundary appears to have been partly, if not wholly, demarcated by the British Commissioners. In agreeing to this boundary the Government of India had to pay 500 sicca rupees monthly as compensation for the loss of territory to the Raja of Manipur.

2. After the cession of the Kabaw Valley to the Burmese in 1834, although disputes were constant, nothing of importance occurred till 1869, when a village called Mokoo, inhabited by Burmese, but on the Manipur side of the boundary, was forcibly entered by an armed party of Burmese and the wife and five children of a man named Wonkowmen carried off. Thereafter at the instigation of the Burmese a series of petty raids had been

committed by Chasad Kukis, on the Tangkul Nagas subject to the Manipur State. In February 1880 an attack was made by Chasad Kukis from the Manipuri village of Chattek aided by Kukis from Burmese villages of Chooneyang, Mooneye, and Chengle, upon the Manipur village of Chingsao, wherein 45 people were killed and their heads carried off as trophies and three were taken as slaves. The question of the boundary was raised in connection with all these raids. It was considered that Manipur and Burma with a traditional and well founded hatred of each other should not have between them an undefined and undemarcated boundary and proposals were accordingly submitted to the Government of India for a distinct survey and demarcation of the boundary, not deserting the lines originally laid down by Captain Pemberton. With the approval of the Secretary of State steps were taken to demarcate the boundary in the direction of the Kabaw Valley between the State of Manipur and the kingdom of Burma and Colonel Johnstone was appointed as boundary Commissioner for a complete demarcation of the boundary between Manipur and Burma. The Burmese did not co-operate with this boundary commission and after much trouble and negotiations it had to define a boundary in the absence of representatives of the King of Ava. The boundary line runs:-

"A line running from a point on the river Nummes, a few hundred yards south of Kongal Thana, and marked on both sides by stone cairns; thence cast, skirting the spurs of the Mulain Hills, to a joint on the river called Taleyn; thence north following the course of the said river to its source, and then running along the water line of a low ridge connecting the Mulain and Ungoching range, to the source of another stream, and then following the course of the said stream till it reaches the Nupunga river, thence along the Nupunga river to the point where it intersects the Kusom range, from thence the Kusom range forms the eastern boundary."

3. This line was accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. This is of course a portion of the boundary between Manipur and Burma.

4. The remaining portion of the boundary from Kongal Thana southward to the Tinzin river, which forms the boundary between Manipur and Burma, was demarcated in 1896 by the Boundary Commission consisting of Colonel Maxwell, the Political Agent in Manipur, and Captain MacNabb, Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin district. The Commissioners were instructed to demarcate the line as laid down in the agreement of 1834, and they reported that they had followed as closely as possible the boundary demarcated by Major Grant and Captain Pemberton with two modifications at Yangonpokpi and Nattaung which were in the nature of a small exchange of territory. The boundary as laid down by the Commission was accepted by the Government of India, provided no objection was raised by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The Chief Commissioner concurred in this boundary on the understanding that the demarcation did follow the 1834 agreement as closely as possible except in the cases of the two modifications named in the report.

5. His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur now objects to this boundary as demarcated by the Boundary Commission of 1896. His contention, in which he is supported by the Political Agent, is that the Commissioners departed very considerably from the foot of the hills which was the boundary defined by treaty of 1834. The Government of Assam then asked for the views of the Government of Burma on the claims raised. They replied that they were satisfied that the boundary laid down in 1896 was strictly in accordance with the terms of the 1834 agreement and pointed out that the boundary had been in existence for 30 years and had not been the subject of protest on any previous occasion, and they would therefore view any proposals to reconsider the boundary as open to gravest objections. His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur was not however prepared to accept the opinion of the Government of Burma, and he was supported by the Political Agent in his contention that the boundary as demarcated in 1896 materially departed to the prejudice of the Manipur State from the line

determined by the agreement of 1834. His Highness also explained that no objection had been raised before because he himself was a minor at the time and had only recently discovered that the demarcation did not conform to the agreement of 1834 and the State was not represented at the demarcation except in so far that the Political Agent, who was an officer of the Assam Government might have been expected to safeguard the interests of Manipur. The Government of Assam considered that His Highness's claim could not be disregarded and again addressed the Government of Burma explaining that the boundary as demarcated in 1896 had been accepted by the then Government of Assam on the understanding that the demarcation did follow the 1834 agreement as easily as possible except in the case of the modifications named in the report and if, as His Highness the Maharaja now contended that was not correct and substantial injustice had been done to the Manipur State, neither expediency nor lapse of time should bar the State's claim. In reply the Government of Barma held that the Political Agent at the time of the demarcation was the duly accredited agent of the Manipur State and that the boundary as defined in the treaty of 1831 was vague and indefinite and had been demarcated as accurately as possible by the Boundary Commission of 1896. They concluded by saying that the boundary had been accepted without complaint or challenge for 30 years and it seemed intolerable to them that this distance of time His Highness the Maharaja should be allowed to reopen the whole question. When communicating the views of the Government of Burma to the Political Agent the Governor of Assam in Council stated that in his opinion nothing was to be gained by pressing the demand after an interval of 30 years for the realignment of a boundary laid in accordance with rather indefinite instructions in 1896 by two officers, one of whom was the Political Agent and Superintendent of the State representing the State and safeguarding its interests. His Highness the Maharaja was however not prepared to accept the decision of the Government of Burma or the advice of the Governor in

Council and formally moved for a reference of the matter in dispute to a Court of Arbitration.

6. The case was submitted to the Government of India in Mr. Soames' letter No. Pol./-1483/3880A. P., dated the 24th May 1929, a copy being sent to the Government of Burma for information. The Government of India when addressing the Government of Burma in the Foreign and Political Department letter No. F-267, dated the 3rd October 1929 have been disposed to consider that legitimate rounds exist for reopening the question. In their reply No. 101B-30, dated the 9th April 1930, the Government of Burma have reopened the portion of the boundary that was settled and demarcated by Colonel Johnstone in 1882. The Government of India have asked for the remarks of the Government of Assam upon this letter.

The Governor of Assam in Council has throughout advised His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur that the proposed demarcation of the Kabaw Valley boundary must be an expensive and probably an unprofitable proceeding, especially if it provokes a counter claim. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, if the boundary question is reopened, it would be impossible to exclude the re-examination of the portion of the boundary settled and demarcated by Colonel Johnstone in 1882 as demanded by the Thaungdut Sawba which demand the Government of Burma have supported, even though this request will be opposed and resented by the Maharaja of Manipur. The views of the Government of Assam were communicated to the Political Agent, and His Highness the Maharaja has wished to inspect the boundary himself during this cold weather after which he will give a definite reply as to whether he will proceed with his demand for arbitration proceedings.

15-12-1930

TREATY OF YANDABOO, 24 FEBRUARY 1826.

TREATY of PEACE between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one part, and HIS MAJESTY the KING of AVA on the other, settled MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.B., and K.C.T.S., COMMANDING the EXPEDITION, and SENIOR COMMISSIONER in PEGU and AVA; THOMAS CAMPBELL ROBERTSON, ESQ., CIVIL COMMISSIONER in PEGU and AVA; and HENRY DUCIE CHAD, ESQ., CAPTAIN, COMMANDING BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S and the HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL FORCE the IRRAWADDY RIVER, on the part of the Honorable Company, and by MENGYEE-MAHA-MEN-KYAN-TEN WOONGYEE, LORD of LAYKAING, and MENGYEE-MARA-HLAH-THUO-HAH-THOO-ATWEN-WOON, LORD of the REVENUE, on the part of the King of Ava; who have each communicated to the other their full powers, agreed to and executed at Yandaboo in the Kingdom of Ava, on this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and "Twenty-six, corresponding with the Fourth day of the decrease of the Moon Taboung, in the year One Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-seven Gaudma Era, 1826.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable Company on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the King of Ava renounces all claims upon, and will abstain from all future interference with, the principality

of Assam and its dependencies, and also with the contiguous petty States of Cachar and Jyntia. With regard to Munnipoor it is stipulated, that should Ghumbheer Sing desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

To prevent all future disputes respecting the boundary line between the two great Nations, the British Government will retain the conquered Provinces of Arracan, including the four divisions of Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandoway, and His Majesty the King of Ava cedes all right thereto. The Unnoupectoumien or Arakan Mountains (known in Arakan by the name of the Yeomatoung or Pokhingloung Range) will henceforth form the boundary between the two great Nations on that side. Any doubts regarding the said line of demarcation will be settled by Commissioners appointed by the respective governments for that purpose, such Commissioners from both powers to be of suitable and corresponding rank.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty the King of Ava cedes to the British Government the conquered Provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui and Tenasserim, with the islands and dependencies thereunto appertaining, taking the Salween River as the line of demarcation on that frontier; any doubts regarding their boundaries will be settled as specified in the concluding part of Article third.

ARTICLE 5.

In proof of the sincere disposition of the Burmese Government to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the Nations, and as part indemnification to the British Government for the expenses of the War, His Majesty the King of Ava agrees to pay the sum of one crore of Rupees.

ARTICLE 6.

No person whatever, whether native or foreign, is hereafter to be molested by either party, on account of the part which he

may have taken or have been compelled to take in the present war.

ARTICLE 7.

In order to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers, retaining an escort or safeguard of fifty men, from each shall reside at the Durbar of the other, who shall be permitted to purchase, or to build a suitable place of residence, of permanent materials; and a Commercial Treaty, upon principles of reciprocal advantage, will be entered into by the two high contracting powers.

ARTICLE 8.

All public and private debts contracted by either government, or by the subjects of either government, with the others previous to the war, to be recognized and liquidated upon the same principles of honor and good faith as if hostilities had not taken place between the two Nations, and no advantage shall be taken by either party of the period that may have elapsed since the debts were incurred, or in consequence of the war; and according to the universal law of Nations, it is further stipulated, that the property of all British subjects who may die in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava., shall, in the absence of legal heirs, be placed in the hands of the British Resident or Consul in the said dominions, who will dispose of the same according to the tenor of the British law. In like manner the property of Burmese subjects dying under the same circumstances, in and part of the British dominions, shall be made over to the minister or other authority delegated by His Burmese Majesty to the Supreme Government of India.

ARTICLE 9.

The King of Ava will abolish all exactions upon British ships or vessels in Burman ports, that are not required from Burmah ships or vessels in British port nor shall ships or vessels, the property of British subjects, whether European or Indian, entering the Rangoon River or other Burman ports, be required to land

their guns, or unship their rudders, or to do any other act not required of Burmese ships or vessels in British ports.

ARTICLE 10.

The good and faithful Ally of the British Government, His Majesty the King of Siam, having taken a part in the present War, will, to the fullest extent, as far as regards His Majesty and his subjects, be included in the above Treaty.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty to be ratified by the Burmese authorities competent in the like cases, and the Ratification to be accompanied by all British, whether Europe or Native, American, and other prisoners, who will be delivered over to the British Commissioners; the British Commissioners on their part engaging that the said Treaty shall be ratified by the Right Honorable the GovernorGeneral in Council, and the Ratification shall be delivered to His Majesty the King of Ava in four months, or sooner if possible, and all the Burmese prisoners shall, in like manner be delivered over to their own Government as soon as they arrive from Bengal.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
LARGEEN MEONJA,
Woonghee.
T. C. ROBERTSON, Civil Commissioner.
SEAL OF THE LOTOO.
HY. D. CHADS,
Captain, Royal Navy.
SHWAGUM WOON,
Atawoon.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The British Commissioners being most anxiously desirous to manifest the sincerity of their wish for peace, and to make the immediate execution of the fifth Article of this Treaty as little irksome or inconvenient as possible to His Majesty the King of

Ava, consent to the following arrangements, with respect to the division of the sum total, as specified in the Article before referred to, into instalments, viz., upon the payment of twenty-five lacks of Rupees, or one fourth of the sum total (the other Articles of the Treaty being executed), the Army will retire to Rangoon. Upon the further payment of a similar sum at that place within one hundred days from this date, with the proviso as above, the Army will evacuate the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava with the least possible delay, leaving the remaining moiety of the sum total to be paid by equal annual instalments in two years, from this Twenty-fourth day of February 1826 A.D., through the Consul or Resident in Ava or Pegu, on the part of the Honorable the East India Company.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
LARGEEN MEONJA,
Woongee.
T. C. ROBERTSON, Civil Commissioner.
SEAL OF THE LOTOO
HY. D. CHADS,
Captain, Royal Navy.
SHWWAGUM WOON,
Atawoon

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this Eleventh day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six.

AMHERST.
COMBERMERE.
J. H. HARINGTON.
W. B. BAYLEY.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN RAJAH GUMBHEER SINGH AND COMMISSIONER F.J. GRANT, 1833

The Governor-General and the Supreme Council of Hindoostan declare as follows: With regard to the two ranges of Hills, the one called the Kalanaga Range, and the other called the Noon-jai Range, which are situated between the eastern bend of the Barak and the western bend of the Barak, we will give up

all claim on the part of the Honourable Company thereunto, and we will make these Hills over in possession to the Rajah, and give him the line of the Jeeree and the western bend of the Barak as a boundary, provided that the Rajah agrees to the whole of what is written in the paper, which is as follows:

1st. — The Rajah will, agreeably to instructions received, without delay, remove his Thanna from Chundrapore, and establish it on the eastern bank of the Jeeree.

2nd. — The Rajah will in no way obstruct the trade carried on between the two countries by Bengali or Munnipori uro merchants. He will not exact heavy duties, and he will make a monopoly of no articles of merchandise whatsoever.

3rd. — The Rajah will in no way prevent the Nagas inhabiting the Kalanaga and Noonjai Ranges of Hills, from selling or bartering ginger, cotton, pepper, and every other article, the produce of their country, in the Plains of Cachar, at the Banskandee and Oodharban bazaars, as has been their custom.

4th. — With regard to the road commencing from the eastern bank of Jeeree and continued via Kalanaga and Kowpoom, as far as the Valley of Munnipore — after this road has been finished, the Rajah will keep it in repairs, so as to enable laden bullocks to pass during the cold and dry seasons. Further, at the making of the road, if British officers be sent to examine or superintend the same, the Rajah will agree to everything these officers may suggest.

5th. — With reference to the intercourse already existing between the territories of the British Government and those of the Rajah, if the intercourse be further extended, it will be well in every respect, and it will be highly advantageous to both the Rajah and his country. In order, therefore, that this may speedily take place, the Rajah, at the requisition of the British Government, will furnish a quota of Nagas to assist at the construction of the road.

6th. — In the event of war with the Burmese, if troops be sent to Munnipore, either to protect that country, or to advance afe beyond the Ningthee, the Rajah at the requisition of the British

Government, will provide hill porters to assist in transporting the ammunition and baggage of such troops.

7th. — In the event of anything happening on the Eastern Frontier of the British territories, the Rajah will, when required, assist the British Government with a portion of his troops.

8th. — The Rajah will be answerable for all the ammunition he receives from the British Government, and will, for the information of the British Government, give in every month a statement of expenditure to the British Officer attach to the levy.

Seal

I, Shree Joot Gumbheer Singh of Munnipore, agree to all that is written above in this paper sent by the Supreme Council.

Dated 18th April 1833
(A true translation)
(Signed) Geo. Gorden, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Gumbheer Singh's Levy

(Signed)
Shree Joot by Rajah Gumbheer Sing

Signed and sealed
in my presence
(Signed)
F.J. Grant,
Commissioner

AGREEMENT REGARDING THE KABO VALLEY-1834

First: The British Commissioners, Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instruction from the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, agree to make over to the Woondouk Mahamingyan Raja and Tsaradangiees Myookyawthoo, Commissioners appointed by the King of Ava, the towns of Tummoo, Khumbat, Sumjok, and all other villages in the Kubo Valley, the ngoching Hills and the strip of valley running between their eastern foot and the western bank of the Ningthee Khyendwen River.

Second: — The British Commissioners will withdraw the Muneepooree Thannas now stationed within this tract of country and make over immediate possession of it to the Burmese Commissioners on certain conditions.

Third: — The conditions are, that they will agree to the boundaries which may be pointed out to them by the British Commissioners, and will respect and refrain from any interference direct or indirect, with the people residing on the Muneepooree side of those boundaries..

Fourth: — The boundaries are as follows: —

1. The eastern foot of the chain of mountains which rise are immediately from the western side of the plain of the Kubo Valley. Within this line is included Moreh and all the country to the estward of it.

2. On the south, a line, extending from the eastern foot of the same hills at the point where the river, called by the Burmahs, Nansaweng, and by the Muneepoorees Numsaeelung, enters the plain, up to its sources and across the hills due west down to the Kathe Khyoung (Muneepooree River).

3. On the north the line of boundary will begin at the foot of the same hills at the northern extremity of the Kubo valley, and pass due north up to the first range of hills, east of that upon which stand the villages of Choeetar, Nungbree, Nungbrees, of the tribe called by the Muneepoorees Loohooppa, and by the Burmahs Lagwensoung, now tributary to Muneepoor.

Fifth: — The Burmese Commissioners hereby promise that they will give orders to the Burmese officers, who will remain in the charge of the territory now made over to them, not in any way to interfere with the Khyens or other inhabitants living on the Munneepoor side of the lines of boundary above described, and the British Commissioners also promised that the Munneepoorees shall be ordered not in any way to interfere with

the Khyens or other inhabitants of any description living on the Burma side of the boundaries now fixed.

(Seal) Sd/- F.J. Grant, Major
(Seal) Sd/-R.B. Pemberton, Capt.,
Sumyachil Ghaut, Ningthee River, Commrs.
9th January, 1834

AGREEMENT REGARDING COMPENSATION FOR THE KUBO VALLEY, 1834

Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, having made over the Kubo valley to the Burmese Commissioners deputed from Ava, are authorised to state:

1st. — That it is the intention of the Supreme Government to grant a monthly stipend of five hundred Sicca Rupees to the Rajah of Muneepoore, to commence from the ninth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, the date at which the transfer of Kubo took place, as shown in the Agreement matually signed by the British and Burmese Commissioners.

2nd. — It is to be distinctly understood that should any circumstances hereafter arise by which the portion of territory lately made over to Ava again reverts of Muneepoore, the allowance now granted by the British Government will cease from the date of such reversion.

(Signed)
F.J. Grant, Major
(Signed)
R. Boileu Pemberton, Captain
Commissioners,
Langthabal Muneepoore,
January 25th, 1834

AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WITH INDIA

BOUNDARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA

Rangoon, March 10, 1967

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Burma,

BEARING in mind the friendly relations existing between the two countries,

FIRMLY believing that the formal delimitation and demarcation of the entire traditional boundary between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries,

HAVE agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Contracting Parties agree that the following shall be the description of the boundary between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma beginning from its southern extremity and ending at its northern extremity: The southern extremity of the India-Burma boundary is about 1/2 mile south of the triangulation station Reng Tlang. From this point the boundary runs in a general northeasterly direction along the divide separating the waters of the Tuichong from those of the Kola Chaung or Sekul Lui to a point just west of the source of a nameless feeder of the Varang Lui; thence in as easterly direction down the midstream of this nameless feeder to its junction with the Varang Lui, thence down the midstream of the Varang lui to its junction with the Kola Chaung or Sekul Lui, thence up the midstream of the Kola Chaung or Sekul Lui to its junction with the Zocha Lui; thence up the midstream of the Zocha Lui to its source on the Samang Tlang range; thence across the range to the source of the Samak of Kwiman Lui, thence down the midstream of the Samak or

Kwiman Lui to the Kaladan River, thence across the Kalandan River to the mouth of the Khangza lui and up the midstream of the Khangza Lui to its source in the Tlang to the source of the Rale (Shweleik) Lui; thence down the midstream of the Rale (Shweleik) Lui to its junction with the Sala Lui; thence up to the midstream of the Sala Lui to its junction with the Khenkhontg (Kaikheu) Lui; thence up the midstream of the Khenkhong (Kaikheu) Lui to a point on the Pathian Klang range approximately 700 yards north of height 4146; thence generally northwards along this range to the source of the Para Lui and down the midstream of the Para Lui to its junction with the Tisi Va or Mi Chaung; thence up the midstream of this river to its junction with the Kimung Va of Kheimu Lui; thence up the midstream of the Kimung Va or Kheimu Lui to its source on the Kashia Klang to the source of the Raphu Va; thence down the midstream of the Raphu Va to its junction with the Boinu or Tuipui river; thence down the midstream of the Boinu or Tuipui river to its junction with the Tyao or Tio Va river; thence up the midstream of the Tyao or Tio Va river to its source on a saddle marked by **Boundary Pillar No. 3 L/CH**; thence across that saddle to the source of the Bapi Va and down the midstream of the Bapi Va to its junction with the Timang Va or Tuimang river; thence down the midstream of the Timang Va or Tuimang river to its junction with the Tuisa river; thence down the midstream of the Tuisa river to its junction with the Tuivai river; thence up the stream; thence up the midstream of the Tuikui stream to its source below **Boundary Pillar No. 8** situated on a saddle about 4-1/2 miles east of Lunglen Hill. From **Boundary Pillar No. 8**, the boundary runs down the midstream of a nameless feeder of the Tuimong Lui to its junction with the Tuimong Lui, thence down the midstream of the Tuimong Luito its junction with the Tuivel river; thence up the midstream of the Tuivel river to its junction with the Tuinuam Lui; thence up the midstream of the Tuinuam Lui to a saddle where **Boundary Pillar No. 7** is located; thence down the midstream of Paiphum Lui; thence up a ridge; thence to its junction with the Tuival Lui and thence down the midstream

of a nameless stream to its junction with the Tuival Lui and thence down the midstream of the Tuival Lui to its junction with the Sumtui Lui; thence up the midstream of the Sumtui Lui to its source on Leng Tang range where **Boundary Pill No. 6** is located; thence in an easterly direction down to a neless feeder of the (Tuita) Tuitha or (Kuga) Khuga river; thence down the midstream of this feeder to its junction with the (Tuita) Tuitha or (Kuga) Khuga river; thence up the midstream of the (Tuita) Tuitha or (Kuga) Khuga river to its junction with the Chalao Loam or Chika stream; thence along the midstream of this stream up a ravine to **Boundary Pillar No. 5**; thence down the midstream of the Yangkau Lok to its junction with the Manipur River; thence northwards up the left bank of the Manipur River to its junction with the Yangdung Lui; thence up the midstream of this stream to its source marked by **Boundary Pillar No. 3**; thence generally northeastwards to height 7582; thence generally eastwards along the watershed between the tributaries of the Manipur River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Chindwin River on the other hand to the source of the Khengyoi Dung and marked by **Boundary Pillar 2 and 1**; thence down the midstream of the Khengyoi Dung and the Tuisa Dung to **Boundary Pillar No. 39** on the left bank of the Tuisa Dung; thence generally eastwards for approximately 400 yards along the left bank of the Tuisa Dung; thence northwards up the midstream of a nameless feeder to **Boundary Pillar No. 38** on Nat Taung Hill; thence generally northwards down the slope of the hill to a ravine; thence generally eastwards along the bed of the stream to where **Boundary Pill No. 37** is located; thence in a general northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 36** and thence in the same direction to **Boundary Pill No. 35** located on the right bank of the Auktaung Chaung; thence down the midstream of the Auktaung Chaung to **Boundary Pillar No. 34** on the left bank of the Auktaung Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 33** located on the left bank of the Tiwan Lam or Tuiwang Dung; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 32** located on the right bank of the Tiddim Dung or Naneka

Chaung; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pill No. 31**; thence in a north-northwesterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 30**; thence in a northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 29** located on the left bank of the Rangkep Lok; thence down the midstream of the same stream for a distance of approximately 1 mile to **Boundary Pillar No. 28** also located on the left bank of the Rangkep Lok; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 27**; thence in a northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 26** located about 500 yards from the right bank of the Pantha Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 25** located on the left bank of the Nanpalaung Chaung; thence in a northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 24** located about 400 yards from the left bank of the Chaungngyinaung Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 23** located on the right bank of the Lokehao River or Chaunggyi Chaung; thence down the midstream of this river for about a mile to **Boundary Pillar No. 22**; thence in a northnortheasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 21**; thence in the same direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 20**; located on the right bank of a tributary of the Chaunggyi Chaung; thence in the same direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 19** located approximately 1 mile southeast of Laiching peak trigonometrical station; thence in a northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 18** located on the right bank of the Manjet Lok; thence in an easterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 17**; thence in a northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 16** located about 700 yards from the South bank of the Waksu Lok or Wetyu Chaung; thence in a northwesterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 15** on the left bank of the Waksu Lok or Wetyu Chaung; thence in a northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 14**; thence in a northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 13** located about half a mile south of the Tuiyang or Nantisin Chaung; thence in a northwesterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 12** located on the left bank of the Tuiyang or Nantisin Chaung; thence in a northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 11**, thence in a northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 10** located on the

right bank of the Taret River or Nantalet Chaung; thence due east to **Boundary Pillar No.9**; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 8** located on the right bank of the Yu river; thence across the Yu river to **Boundary Pillar No. 7** which is located on the left bank of the Yu river opposite **Boundary Pillar No. 8**, thence in a northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 6**; thence in the same direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 5** which is located almost north of height 1192; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 4** located on height 1226; thence in a northerly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 3**; thence in a north northwesterly direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 2** located on the right bank of a tributary of the Saga Chaung; thence in the same direction to **Boundary Pillar No. 1** located on the left bank of the Saga Chaung. Thence in a northeasterly direction for a distance of approximately 2500 yards; thence in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1100 yards; thence in a northeasterly direction for approximately 700 yards; thence in a northerly direction for approximately 1000 yards; thence in a northeasterly direction of approximately 1200 yards to a point on the right bank of a tributory of the Nam A-ya; thence down the midstream of this stream for about one mile; thence in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1000 yards; thence in a northeasterly direction for approximately 700 yards; thence in a an easterly direction for approximately 1000 yards to a point on the right bank of the Tinaing Chaung; thence up the midstream of the Tinaing Chaung to its source; thence across the ridge, where it crosses a track going from Manipur to Burma, thence to the source of the Pangero for Hpinnge Chaung starting from the north face of the ridge, thence down the midstream of this Chaung to its junction with the Khunou Khong; thence down the midstream of this stream to its junction with the Sana Lok and thence along the midstream of the Nam Panga to the point where the main spur of the Kassom range (Lahinpi Taung) meets this river. From the above point where the main spur of the Kassom range (Lahinpi Taung) meets the Nam Panga, the boundary proceeds along this spur generally in a north-

northeasterly direction till it meets the trigonometrical station Mawlashin Taung; thence generally northwestwards, then northeastwards and then northwards along the watershed between the Sana Lok in the West and the Nam Panga, Nam Tagin, Nam Mawnghkam and Nam Hka streams in the east, passing through trigonometrical station Thyoliching (Kampal Mol) and peak Hting Hting Bum (Kassom) to trigonometrical station Hkacha Bum; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the same watershed to trigonometrical station Hkayam Bum; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the watershed between the Tuikang stream and the Tizu river in the west and the Nam Hka and the Nam We or Shwezalong Chaung in the east to height 7870; thence in a general north northeasterly direction along the same watershed to a point approximately 1000 yards southeast of height 8256; thence in a general northeasterly direction to peak Mol Len (Kasulum Bum); thence generally southeastwards, then eastwards and then northeastwards along the same watershed to peak Dazipfu (shiloi Mol); then down the midstream of the Petamtsi Ti to its junction with the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river; thence up the midstream of this river for about two miles to its junction with a nemeless tributary of the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river flowing from the northeast; thence up the midstream of this nameless tributary to its source near peak Chaku Mol; thence in a northeasterly direction along the watershed between the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river and the Zungki river in the west and the Chilachi Chaung, a tributary of the latnyu He or nantaleik or Sawmalin Chaung the Kundwin He-mu or Mya Chaung, and the Nam Salein or Charing Hka inthe east to peak Saramati (Nwemauktaung or Kaiwanya Kyein); thence in a general northerly direction along the same watershed to height 10003; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the same watershed passing through peak Mataungse Kyein to height 11029; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the watershed between the Chokla Lu, the Langnyu river and the tributaries of the Brahmaputra River in the west and the tributaries of the Chindwin River in the east to height 8790; thence in a

general northerly direction along the same watershed to height 8650; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the same watershed to height 9840; thence generally northwestwards and then northwards and then northeastwards along the same watershed which is known as Patkai Range, passing through trigonometrical stations 7912 and 5268 to trigonometrical station 8511; thence generally northeastwards, then northwards, then northeastwards and then southeastwards along the same watershed to height 8203; thence in a general northeasterly direction following the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Chindwin river systems along the Patkai Bum, passing throught height 8029 and peak Pungkang to height 7489; thence generally southeastwards along the same watershed to peak Longsip; thence generallynortheastwards along the same waterhsed passing through heights 7578, 7041 and 7340 to peak Ranglung Kan; thence generally eastwards along the same watershed to peak Okhutohap; thence generally northeastwards along the same watershed passing through heights 6257 and 5959 to trigoinometrical station Maium (Patkai Bum); thence generally northeastwards, then eastwards and then southeastwards following the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Chindwin river systems along the Patkai Bum to peak Shawngshan Bum; thence along the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Brahmaputra river system to its northern extremity, the exact location of which northern extremity will remain provisional pending to its final determination.

ARTICLE II

The boundary between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma has been delineated in the maps attached to this Agreement in accordance with the description given in Article I above.

ARTICLE III

The Contracting Parties agree to establish a Joint Boundary Commission composed of officials representing the two countries

who will be charged with the task of planning and carrying out demarcation of the boundary between the two countries, with the preparation of boundary maps and with drafting a boundary treaty.

ARTICLE IV

The Contracting Parties agree that should any dispute arise concerning the interpretation of the application of this Agreement, it shall be settled by negotiations between them.

ARTICLE V

(1) This Agreement is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in New Delhi within three months of the signature of the Agreement.

(2) This Agreement will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall automatically cease to be in force when the boundary treaty between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma to be signed by the Contracting Parties comes into force.

DONE in duplicate in Rangoon on the Tenth Day of March Nineteen hundred and sixtyseven in the English language.

Sd/-
K M KANNAMPILLY
Plenipotentiary of the
Government of the Republic of India

Sd/-
KYI MAUNG
Government of the Union of Burma

TO : Department of State
FROM : Ambassy NEW DELHI
DATE: March 16, 1967

SUBJECT: Indo-Burmese Agreement on Border Demarcation
REF : A-739

The Governments of India and Burma signed an agreement in Rangoon on March 10 formally to delimit and demarcate the boundary between the two countries. The agreement, which is subject to ratification within three months, provides for the establishment of a Joint Boundary Commission to plan and carry out the demarcation, prepare boundary maps, and draft a boundary treaty.

The agreement was signed by Colonel Kyi Maung on behalf of the Bumese Government and by K. M. Kannampilly, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs for the Government of India.

A Press Note on the agreement issued by the MEA said that the agreement would "further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries."

An MEA spokesman added that the Indo-Burmese border had given no difficulties, and that there were no disputes concerning the border, but the absence of a formal treaty was thought by both Governments to be undesirable.

According to the spokesman, Kannampilly had gone to Rangoon to discuss ways of preventing the movement of hostile elements across the Indo-Burmese frontiers, but in the course of discussions it was found that it would be useful to have a formal boundary agreement.

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 22 11 os AM 1967
FROM : Ambassy RANGOON
DATE: March 18, 1967

SUBJECT: Burma-India Boundary Agreement; Border Discussions between Burmese and Thai and between Burmese and Pakistani Officials.

1. Burma and India signed a boundary agreement in Rangoon on March 10, 1967. Newspaper reports did not provide details of the agreement and mentioned no particular problem areas but merely said, "The Agreement provides for establishment of a Joint Boundary Com- mission which will plan and carry out the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries, prepare boundary maps and a draft boundary treaty". Shri K. M. Kannampilly, Joint Secretary of the South Asia Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, signed the agreement for India; Colonel Kyi Maung, a fast-rising officer on the Army General Staff, signed for Burma.

2. We are inclined to believe that there are some politically sensitive features in this agreement. Both Burmese and Indian officials in Rangoon are quite close-mouthed about the agreement; in conversation with Embassy officers they attempt to pass off the agreement as quite routine. Yet the amount of discussion that took place between the two sides prior to the agreement would indicate some unusual features. Indian External Affairs Minister Chagla (accompanied among others, by Kannampilly) visited Burma on January 20, reportedly to discuss economic and cultural matters and to get acquainted with General Ne Win and Foreign Minister U Thi Han. On February 17 Kannampilly brought a delegation to Burma, reportedly to discuss matters discussed earlier by Chagla.

GROUP-3

Downgraded at 12-year intervals,
not automatically declassified.

Rangoon A-191 2

CONDIDENTIAL

Finally Kannampilly made a third trip to Rangoon and it was announced that he signed a border agreement, of which there had been no mention earlier.

3. On the Burmese side, it is curious that the agreement was signed by Colonel Kyi Maung rather than a Foreign Office official. (He should not be confused with another Colonel Kyi Maung, a former member of the Revolu- tionary Council who has been under detention since 1965.) Colonel Kyi Maung is not a member of the Revolutionary Council and is not attached in any way to the Foreign Office. He was promoted to full colonel only in 1966 but is now reportedly one of the top colonels on the general staff of the Burma Army. The fact that Colonel Kyi Maung signed for the Burmese leaves room for speculation that General Ne Win may have thought the matter so sensitive that he preferred it to be handled by one of his trusted officers rather than by the Foreign Office.

4. Continuing the speculation, if the agreement is politically sensitive it would presumably be so only with reference to a third party, such as Pakistan or China. If the former, it might involve the Indian troubles with Mizo tribesmen and rumored Pakistani assistance through Burmese territory to these tribesmen. If the latter, it might involve demarcation of the area where Burmese, Chinese, and Indian borders meet. A local newsman is propounding the theory that by signing the agreement Burma has accepted the Indian version of the China-India border in that area.

5. In February Burma had border discussions with both Pakistan and Thailand. In both cases the discussions involved local officials. The meeting with the Pakistanis was at Maungdaw, Burma. The meeting with the Thais was at Chiengrai, Thailand. There is a formal Burma-Thai General Border Committee, but according to press reports this was the first meeting of the

committee in four years. Nothing has appeared here as to the substance of either meeting.

Comment. It is difficult to fathom what, if anything, is behind this flurry of activity relating to Burma's borders with its non-communist neighbours. There are a number of recent reports that relatively large groups of Chinese refugees have been crossing the inadequately policed border into northern Burma from Yunnan. Conceivably Ne Win could be tidying up his other borders in anticipation of border troubles in the north. Alternately, the activity could be related to the current (Thailand) or potential (India and Pakistan)use of foreign sanctuary by Burma's ethnic insurgent groups, whose depredations have increased noticeably in recent months.

মতেং লৌখিবা লাইরিকশিং

১. সাৎজাল, শাগৈগী হৌরকফম অমসুং য়েক সলাই, রাজকুমার সনাহল, (১৯৮৭)।

২. সাৎজাল (১বা), রাজকুমার সনাহল, (১৯৭০)।

৩. গম্ভীরসিং (চহি তরেৎ খুন্তাকপা), গৌরচন্দ্র শৰ্ম্মা।

৪. মণিপুর ইতিহাস, রাজকুমার সনাহল সিংহ, (১৯৪৭)।

৫. মণিপুরগী লৈঙাক্লোন অমসুং লৈঙাক পথাপকী ইতিহাস (১৭৬২-১৯৪৯), ক্ষেত্রিময়ুম শ্যামকহ্নাই, (১৯৭৮)।

৬. মণিপুর ইতিহাস (বৃটিশকা মরি লৈনরকপা শরুক), ডা: লৈশাংথেম চন্দ্রমনি সিংহ, (১৯৭০)।

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৮. সোরারেল মচা খুলকুমপা, কোন্সম মনিকচান্দ সিংহ, (২০১৪)।

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১০. পরিষদকী অরিবা মণিপুরী ৱারেং লাইরিক, নিংথৌখোংজম খেলচন্দ্র সিংহ, (১৯৭২)।

১১. চৈথারোল কুম্বাবা, লাইরেনময়ুম ইবুংঙোহল সিংহ অমসুং নিংথৌখোংজম খোলচন্দ্র সিংহ (১৯৮৯)।

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